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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE
OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

Japanese Market Doubles (see p. 5). In fiscal 1973, Japan became the first $2 billion customer for U.S. food and fiber. Sales of all major agricultural commodities increased substantially in value and volume. Soybeans again led in farm sales to Japan, surpassing 125 million bushels valued at over $600 million (average unit value of $4.80 per bushel).

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PRC-U.S. Agricultural Trade in FY/1973 (see p. 12). U.S. agricultural exports to the People's Republic of China in fiscal 1973 were $207.2 million. Major exports were wheat, corn, soybeans, and cotton. China was an important source of U.S. imports of silk, hog bristles, and a wide variety of specialty items. Total agricultural imports from China were valued at $19.6 million. This trade is expected to continue and increase in fiscal 1974.

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U.S. Share of Market Slips as West German Trade Expands (see p. 15). With farm imports totaling more than $8 billion in 1972, West Germany imported more agricultural commodities than any other country. Unfortunately, the U.S. share of this dynamic market has been declining, accounting for only 10 percent in 1972. West Germany's primary imports are fruits and vegetables, grains, livestock products, and oilseeds and related products.

The other member states of the European Community are rapidly strengthening their trade with West Germany and providing stiff competition for U.S. exports. In addition, the trade barriers created by the Community's tariff preferences to third countries are threatening U.S. sales to West Germany.

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Agricultural Export Controls Imposed by Other Countries (see p. 28). Recent supply and demand imbalances have led a number of governments to impose export controls. After the United States this summer restricted its exports of certain oilseeds and related byproducts, Canada, Brazil, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Argentina, Israel, the European Community, Australia, South Africa, and Thailand placed export controls on comparable oilseed products as well as a number of grains and meat products.

* * * * *

Record $1.4 Billion in Agricultural Exports to Eastern Europe and USSR (see p. 30). Over $1.4 billion in U.S. agricultural products were shipped to Eastern Europe and the USSR during fiscal 1973, nearly three times the $353 million exported a year earlier. Almost 11 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports moved to these destinations, compared with 4.4 percent in 1971/72. COMECON members took over $1.3 billion; the USSR was largest buyer taking $957 million. New records were established for exports to Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, and the USSR. Large shipments of wheat, feed grains, and soybeans accounted for most of the increase. About 82 percent of total U.S. exports to Eastern Europe and the USSR were agricultural products in 1972/73.

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Export Price Rises Far Exceed Record Import Price Advances (see p. 39). Spring quarter export prices (unit values) were 47.9 percent higher than a year earlier and 17.8 percent higher than during the winter quarter. Import prices during the spring quarter were 25.8 percent above the level of a year earlier. Fiscal 1973 export prices averaged 25.8 percent above fiscal 1972 prices and import prices, 16.6 percent. Quarterly prices of soybean meal and soybeans, almost twice as high as a year earlier, as well as the price of cattle hides, up 59 percent, increased by far the most of all commodity prices. Yet, the price (unit value) of spring quarter soybean exports of $6.42 a bushel compared with an average quoted price of $9.05. The difference reflects the time lag between contracting for export and actual export. U.S. agricultural trade prices and trade volume reflected only in part what might have been the result of dollar devaluation. Commodity-specific developments were more decisive than devaluation.

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Selected Price Series of International Significance (see p. 44). Most prices continued to advance steeply in July. The beginning of the new wheat marketing year brought no relief to wheat prices. The U.S. export price for corn, on a ton basis, was virtually the same as that for wheat; normally it is much lower. New crop soybeans, c.i.f. Rotterdam, were quoted lower than spot soybeans, f.o.b. Gulf ports. New crop cotton, c.i.f. Liverpool, was quoted sharply higher than in June. Increases in the prices of commodities imported into the United States were led by cocoa bean prices. Sugar prices changed only fractionally.

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SPECIAL in this issue

JAPANESE MARKET DOUBLES

by
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Japan's purchase of $2.3 billion worth of U.S. food and fiber in fiscal 1973, almost double that of fiscal 1972, is decried by some as a factor contributing to increased food prices in the United States. Others acclaim the purchase as a tribute to the efficiency of the American farmer and the success of market development efforts by the Foreign Agricultural Service in cooperation with major trade associations. Both are true. Shifts in demand may cause price increases in the short run because of the inelasticity of supply. In the long run, however, agricultural exports have enabled our farmers to move toward scales of operation that minimize unit costs, thereby lowering the relative prices to both the domestic and the foreign consumer.

In fiscal 1973, our overall trade account with Japan--which includes both agricultural and nonagricultural trade--was $3 billion in deficit, the largest fiscal year deficit ever. The situation showed signs of improvement, however, with only one-fourth of it occurring in the last half of the year. This improvement can be attributed to two successive dollar devaluations and a 36-percent appreciation of the yen relative to the dollar since August 1971.

Our agricultural trade account with Japan, on the other hand, was $2.2 billion in surplus in fiscal 1973. The only major agricultural import from Japan was canned mandarin oranges. Major U.S. exports to Japan were soybeans, corn, wheat, and sorghum--together they accounted for almost two-thirds of the total value of our agricultural exports to Japan in fiscal 1973.

Commodities

The value of soybean exports to Japan in fiscal 1973 was $604 million, an increase of 69 percent or $247 million over fiscal 1972 shipments. Of this increase, four-fifths is attributed to the 48-percent increase in average unit value ($3.24 to $4.80 per bushel) and one-fifth to the 14-percent increase in quantity (110 million to 126 million bushels) (table 1).

Japan's production of soybeans in 1972 was only 127,000 tons--less than one-third the 1960 output. This occurred despite the high price guaranteed by the Government for domestically produced soybeans ($8.74 per bushel for the 1972 crop), despite the even higher prices actually received in the market by most producers, and despite the direct payment to farmers for diversion of rice land to soybeans ($470 per acre in 1972).

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Table 1.--U.S. exports to Japan, selected commodities, 1971/72-1972/73

Schedule B code	Commodity	Unit	Quantity		Quantity change	Value f.o.b.		Value change	Unit value		Unit value change
			1971/72	1972/73		1971/72	1972/73		1971/72	1972/73	
			Thousands	Thousands	Percent	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
2214	Soybeans	Bu.	110,223	125,889	+14	357,142	604,253	+69	3.24	4.80	+48
044002	Corn	Bu.	99,734	220,010	+121	141,018	378,231	+168	1.41	1.72	+22
041	Wheat	Bu.	80,350	124,086	+54	134,005	277,269	+107	1.67	2.23	+34
0459015	Sorghum	Bu.	49,779	104,920	+111	68,712	169,925	+147	1.38	1.62	+17
2111010	Cattle hides	No.	6,054	8,066	+33	56,974	160,584	+182	9.41	19.91	+112
2631	Raw cotton	R.bale	734	995	+36	111,225	151,781	+36	151.53	152.54	+1
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	Lb.	62,505	73,275	+17	70,159	90,661	+29	1.12	1.24	+11
0113	Pork	Lb.	50,365	100,273	+99	24,422	73,283	+200	.48	.73	+52
081303	Soybean meal	S. ton	43	240	+457	3,682	40,536	+1,001	85.63	168.90	+97
411322	Tallow	Lb.	308,737	409,784	+25	26,225	35,448	+35	.08	.09	+13
051201	Fresh lemons	Lb.	155,482	192,193	+24	16,234	22,971	+41	.10	.12	+20
051203	Fresh grapefruit	Lb.	175,413	204,103	+16	18,224	21,108	+16	.10	.10	0
081996,7	Alfalfa meal	S. ton	320	317	-1	15,624	15,792	+1	48.83	49.82	+2
0111	Beef and veal	Lb.	1,480	9,600	+549	1,540	13,989	+808	1.04	1.46	+40
051721	Shelled almonds	Lb.	9,235	13,794	+49	7,039	11,341	+61	.76	.82	+8
	Total selected commodities					1,052,225	2,067,172	+96			
	Total agricultural					1,162,872	2,253,597	+94			

Japan's consumption of soybeans has more than doubled in the past decade, reaching 3.4 million tons in 1972. Consumption in 1973 will be over 3.7 million tons if the trend continues. This means that Japan's total purchases of soybeans in fiscal 1973 were not in excess of the normally expanding demand. The United States and the People's Republic of China have been the only significant suppliers. In fiscal 1973, the U.S. share increased to 93 percent from 91 percent in fiscal 1972, due partly to the short crop in China and partly to the increased demand for soybeans for crushing. Chinese soybeans are used in Japan's soybean food industry exclusively, whereas U.S. soybeans are used both in foods and in the oil and meal industries (84 percent to crushers in 1972) (table 2).

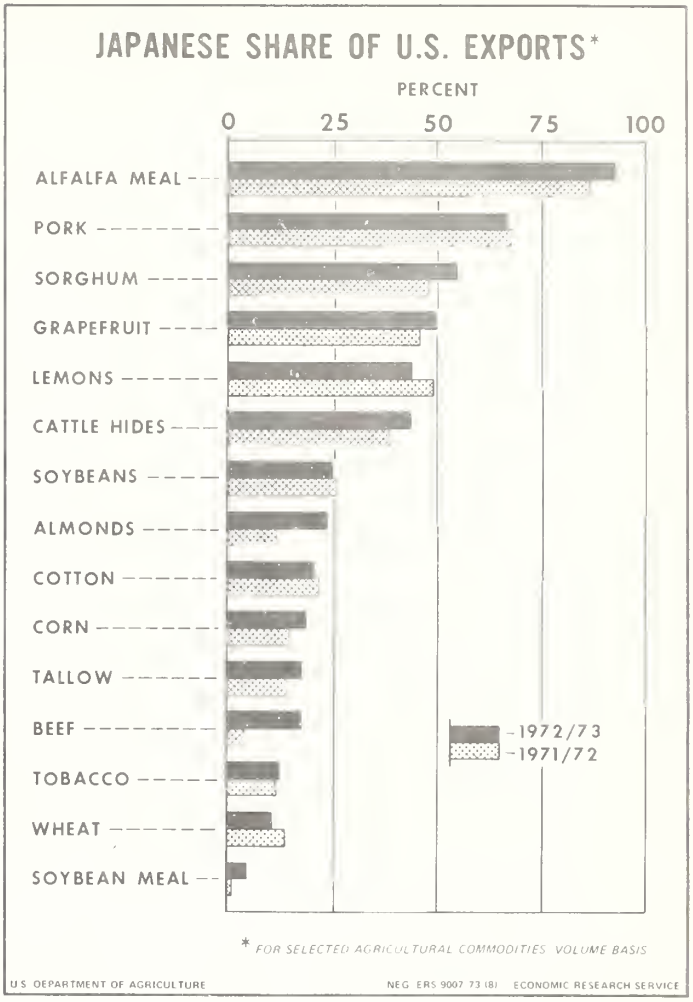

Figure 1

Japan purchased one-fourth of U.S. soybean exports in fiscal 1973 (fig. 1). The soybeans entered Japan free of duty. Quantitative restrictions on imports of soybeans were removed in 1961.

U.S. exports of corn and sorghum to Japan in fiscal 1973 reached $548 million, up 161 percent or $338 million from fiscal 1972. Our share of Japan's total imports of these items also increased. Of the value gain, three-fourths is due to the two-fold increase in quantity and one-fourth to the increase in average unit value ($1.41 to $1.72 per bushel for corn, and $1.38 to $1.62 for sorghum) (table 1).

The dramatic increase in imports of U.S. corn and sorghum has not resulted in larger stocks in Japan, however, because consumption increased. Domestic production of coarse grains reached a low of 380,000 tons in fiscal 1973, of which 80 percent was barley for beer (table 3). In addition, major suppliers other than the United States of corn and sorghum to Japan (Australia, Argentina, South Africa, and Thailand) had short crops resulting in a decline in their share of the market (table 2).

Japan took 19 percent of total U.S. corn exports and 55 percent of total U.S. sorghum exports in fiscal 1973 (fig. 1). Corn and sorghum for feed enter Japan duty free and are not subject to quota restrictions.

Our wheat sales to Japan climbed to $277 million in fiscal 1973, double the value of a year earlier. Half of the $143 million gain was due to a 54-percent increase in quantity (80 million to 124 million bushels) and half to a 34-percent increase in average unit value ($1.67 to $2.23 per bushel) (table 1).

Table 2.-- Japan: Imports of selected agricultural commodities, July-June 1971/72 and 1972/73

SITC code	Commodity and country of origin	Unit	Quantity		Quantity change	Value, c.i.f.		Value change	Unit value		Unit value change
			1971/72	1972/73		1971/72	1972/73		1971/72	1972/73	
			Thousands	Thousands	Percent	1,000 dollars 1/	1,000 dollars 2/	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
221.4	Soybeans	M. ton	3,320	3,693	+11	448,002	607,810	+36	134.94	164.58	+22
	United States	M. ton	3,012	3,437	+14	405,221	565,651	+40	134.54	164.58	+22
	China (PRC)	M. ton	307	232	-24	42,343	38,084	-10	137.93	164.16	+19
044	Corn	M. ton	5,415	6,881	+27	352,561	494,144	+40	65.11	71.81	+10
	United States	M. ton	2,304	5,181	+125	154,938	373,139	+141	67.25	72.02	+7
	South Africa	M. ton	1,388	915	-34	88,401	66,508	-25	63.69	72.69	+14
	Thailand	M. ton	915	363	-60	53,138	25,102	-53	58.07	69.15	+19
	Mozambique	M. ton	43	256	+495	2,422	16,220	+570	56.33	63.36	+12
041	Wheat	M. ton	4,964	5,486	+11	336,198	463,276	+38	67.73	84.45	+25
	United States	M. ton	2,139	3,319	+55	143,487	302,501	+111	67.08	91.14	+36
	Canada	M. ton	1,384	1,316	-05	100,270	124,946	+25	72.45	94.94	+31
	Australia	M. ton	1,440	760	-47	92,391	59,429	-36	64.16	78.20	+22
ex-045.9	Sorghum	M. ton	3,474	3,651	+5	222,593	263,063	+18	64.07	72.05	+12
	United States	M. ton	1,149	2,073	+80	73,690	188,262	+155	64.13	90.82	+42
	Australia	M. ton	1,149	688	-40	71,943	47,939	-33	62.61	69.68	+11
	Argentina	M. ton	1,011	247	-76	63,155	17,766	-72	62.47	71.93	+15
ex-211.1	Cattle hides	M. ton	138	322	+133	81,238	210,365	+159	588.68	654.15	+11
	United States	M. ton	108	285	+164	68,494	177,653	+159	634.20	623.34	-2
	Australia	M. ton	19	25	+32	7,853	21,454	+173	413.32	858.16	+108
263.1	Raw cotton	M. ton	803	822	+2	581,905	647,695	+11	724.66	787.95	+9
	United States	M. ton	177	198	+12	124,413	153,102	+23	702.90	773.24	+10
	USSR	M. ton	79	120	+52	57,789	101,687	+76	731.51	847.39	+16
	Nicaragua	M. ton	69	51	-26	47,199	38,737	-18	684.04	759.55	+11
	El Salvador	M. ton	43	55	+28	29,292	42,108	+44	677.43	756.60	+13
	Pakistan	M. ton	66	71	+8	44,220	44,692	+1	670.00	629.46	-6
	Guatemala	M. ton	37	38	+3	24,568	31,072	+26	664.00	817.66	+23
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	Kg.	55,356	57,454	+4	118,435	133,833	+13	2.14	2.13	+9
	United States	Kg.	29,919	32,430	+8	78,029	95,625	+23	2.61	2.95	+13
	Greece	Kg.	7,245	5,845	-19	13,411	11,684	-13	1.85	2.00	+8
	Turkey	Kg.	3,466	6,450	+18	7,618	9,599	+26	2.20	1.49	-32
011.3	Pork	Kg.	50,213	104,377	+108	64,565	193,566	+200	1.29	1.85	+43
	United States	Kg.	23,754	40,605	+71	27,518	69,623	+153	1.16	1.71	+47
	Canada	Kg.	18,053	21,543	+19	25,328	44,026	+74	1.40	2.04	+46
	Taiwan	Kg.	1,696	23,035	+1,258	5,115	40,052	+683	3.02	1.75	-42
	Australia	Kg.	2,355	16,258	+590	2,616	20,319	+677	1.11	1.25	+13
ex-081.3	Soybean meal	M. ton	49	168	+243	5,364	33,068	+516	109.47	196.83	+80
	United States	M. ton	44	149	+239	4,906	29,640	+504	111.50	198.83	+78
411.3(2)	Tallow	M. ton	249	268	+8	46,369	55,237	+19	186.22	206.11	+11
	United States	M. ton	143	177	+24	26,694	37,377	+40	186.67	211.17	+13
	Australia	M. ton	68	57	-16	12,692	10,748	-15	186.65	188.56	+1
	Canada	M. ton	28	22	-21	5,369	4,628	-14	191.75	210.36	+10
ex-051.2	Fresh lemons	Kg.	67,174	75,957	+13	32,945	36,107	+10	.49	.48	-2
	United States	Kg.	67,067	75,795	+13	32,905	36,040	+10	.49	.48	-2
ex-051.2	Fresh grapefruit	Kg.	63,883	83,365	+30	22,154	25,336	+14	.35	.30	-14
	United States	Kg.	62,533	79,318	+27	21,841	24,184	+11	.35	.30	-14
ex-081(2)	Alfalfa meal	M. ton	408	407	0	25,774	26,316	+2	63.17	64.66	+2
	United States	M. ton	317	295	-7	19,992	18,915	-5	63.07	64.12	+2
011.1	Beef and veal	Kg.	47,660	77,493	+63	59,225	136,808	+131	1.24	1.77	+43
	United States	Kg.	419	2,363	+464	1,296	9,023	+596	3.09	3.82	+24
	Australia	Kg.	43,449	69,686	+60	53,580	117,804	+120	1.23	1.69	+37
	New Zealand	Kg.	3,637	5,783	+59	4,118	8,980	+118	1.13	1.55	+37
ex-051.7(2)	Almonds	Kg.	6,024	7,737	+635	11,291	15,520	+37	1.87	2.01	+7
	United States	Kg.	6,024	7,736	+635	11,291	15,519	+37	1.87	2.01	+7
	Total selected commodities		---	---	---	2,408,619	3,342,144	+40	---	---	---
	Total agricultural commodities		---	---	---	4,847,400	7,366,200	+52	---	---	---

1/ ¥325/dollar.
2/ ¥290/dollar.

Source: Japan Customs Bureau.

Table 3.--Japan: Coarse grain supply and consumption 1/

Year	Production	Total imports	Imports from the United States	Consumption	Carry-out stocks
	-- 1,000 metric tons --				
1960/61	2,577	1,826	530	4,403	477
1961/62	2,262	2,365	1,230	4,594	510
1962/63	1,982	2,943	1,277	4,941	494
1963/64	1,013	4,568	2,626	5,559	516
1964/65	1,410	5,100	2,910	6,469	557
1965/66	1,447	5,092	3,745	6,454	641
1966/67	1,270	7,163	4,641	8,528	545
1967/68	1,194	7,747	4,183	8,782	702
1968/69	1,165	8,518	4,366	9,685	693
1969/70	919	10,050	6,493	10,791	864
1970/71	667	10,476	5,957	11,196	810
1971/72	592	10,273	3,457	11,082	593
1972/73	380	12,505	7,928	12,745	733

1/ Corn, sorghum, barley, oats, and rye.

Japan's total imports of wheat grew faster than consumption in fiscal 1973 because of a decision to increase Japan's wheat stocks from a 1.7-month supply to a 3-month supply. The U.S. share of the market was 60 percent, up from 43 percent in fiscal 1972, mainly because of the poor Australian crop (table 2). Japan's domestic production of wheat was only 284,000 tons in fiscal 1973.

Japan's purchases of U.S. wheat in fiscal 1973 accounted for 11 percent of total U.S. wheat exports (fig. 1). Wheat imports into Japan are subject to quantitative import restrictions and to a variable import tax. The tax, which is the difference between the Government's purchase and resale price, reached a high of 78.5 percent in February 1972 (based on the average of the five major U.S. varieties purchased by Japan).

U.S. exports of pork and soybean meal to Japan soared as a result of removal of pork import quotas in October 1971 and soybean meal quotas in June 1971. The value of fiscal 1973 pork exports was double the value of a year earlier. Half of the increase was due to a 100-percent increase in quantity (50 million to 100 million pounds) and half was due to a 52-percent increase in average unit value (48 cents to 73 cents per pound). Japan's purchases of U.S. pork in fiscal 1973 accounted for 67 percent of total U.S. pork exports, about the same percentage as in the previous year (fig. 1).

U.S. soybean meal shipments increased 11-fold in value--half of the gain was due to quantity (43,000 to 240,000 short tons) and the rest due to a 97-percent increase in average unit value ($86 to $169 per short ton) (table 1).

Beef exports to Japan increased nine-fold in value. More than a five-fold increase in quantity (1.5 million to 9.6 million pounds) accounted for two-thirds of the gain. One-third was due to a 40-percent increase in average unit value ($1.04 to $1.46 per pound) (table 1).

Japan bought 18 percent of U.S. beef exports in fiscal 1973, up from only 4 percent a year earlier. Beef imports into Japan are restricted, but the Government has been expanding the quotas in an effort to curb domestic beef prices. Beef production in Japan has not been expanding significantly in recent years because of the limited availability of land for forage crops.

Japanese Agricultural Imports by Region

Japan's agricultural imports in calendar 1972 reached $5.5 billion, over three times the 1960 level. The U.S. share was relatively stable during 1960-72, varying from a high of 34 percent in 1965 to a low of 28 percent in 1962 (fig. 2).

Major agricultural commodities imported by Japan are cotton, soybeans, sugar, wool, corn, wheat, and sorghum. Major suppliers and their share of the calendar 1972 market were the United States (29 percent), Australia (17 percent), Canada (6 percent), the People's Republic of China (5 percent), and South Africa (4 percent) (table 4).

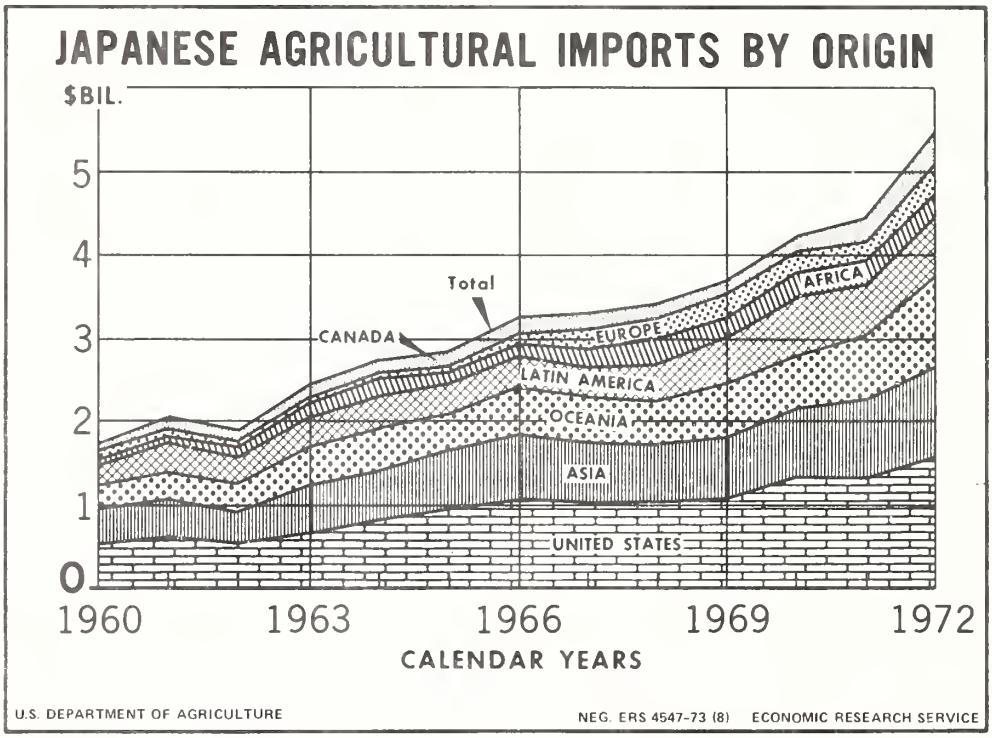

Figure 2

Table 4.--Japan: Value of agricultural imports by country of origin

Country of origin	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Million dollars c.i.f.					
North America	1,222.9	1,186.8	1,218.4	1,556.5	1,603.9	1,892.2
United States	1,029.2	1,018.4	1,072.5	1,337.1	1,336.9	1,583.6
Canada	193.7	168.4	145.9	219.3	269.3	306.7
Asia	741.3	732.8	746.7	833.4	952.6	1,096.1
China (PRC)	171.7	149.3	138.1	141.2	189.2	278.0
Thailand	133.2	113.9	122.3	143.6	172.1	166.5
Taiwan	99.6	104.9	109.4	95.7	116.2	148.2
Korea (South)	29.0	31.6	44.2	57.2	63.3	90.3
Philippines	40.1	37.3	36.2	49.6	64.0	78.9
India	34.3	33.5	38.3	50.0	55.6	61.5
Pakistan	22.1	30.8	17.9	21.5	29.3	60.8
Indonesia	60.0	48.3	48.3	53.6	57.2	39.8
Malaysia (West)	30.0	39.9	56.2	47.6	34.6	27.9
Turkey	15.2	25.4	10.9	23.6	20.4	17.7
Iran	6.1	4.2	7.9	10.9	12.1	15.8
Korea (North)	2.5	3.2	4.2	5.5	9.3	12.9
Oceania	549.2	535.1	644.4	637.8	730.6	1,068.4
Australia	425.4	454.5	543.9	527.6	528.2	918.1
New Zealand	91.3	76.0	93.3	98.4	91.3	137.6
Latin America	354.4	403.4	557.4	693.7	643.9	710.1
Cuba	26.1	33.2	66.1	106.6	124.8	136.1
Mexico	116.1	116.2	147.4	81.6	87.4	112.4
Brazil	33.8	42.1	79.2	119.9	96.8	112.4
Argentina	49.3	35.0	91.6	149.9	117.2	71.6
Ecuador	12.3	40.0	43.9	83.3	62.9	70.3
Nicaragua	51.2	47.2	32.4	26.4	37.5	49.7
El Salvador	16.1	15.9	19.3	27.8	30.4	40.7
Dominican Republic	0	1.6	--	6.4	19.7	35.0
Guatemala	18.3	27.8	24.1	22.1	25.1	33.8
Colombia	8.1	9.3	11.9	20.6	12.1	18.4
Africa	229.4	309.5	263.5	287.4	277.1	393.3
South Africa	111.4	170.1	109.7	105.5	102.2	199.9
Egypt (Arab Republic)	18.0	21.7	27.3	27.1	30.5	30.2
Sudan	17.1	22.3	25.0	29.2	26.9	28.4
Ghana	16.2	21.9	26.9	23.4	23.0	26.0
Mozambique	10.6	11.7	15.3	12.0	6.9	24.5
Uganda	6.3	5.6	5.4	12.7	17.7	14.3
Ethiopia	4.4	5.0	6.6	7.5	8.6	13.5
Europe	205.5	240.9	252.6	217.8	243.6	326.0
USSR	56.1	71.6	64.7	39.4	47.7	88.5
Netherlands	29.0	27.9	28.7	31.9	33.0	34.7
United Kingdom	10.6	18.5	25.3	27.7	26.2	34.0
France	12.2	33.9	42.7	24.6	22.3	27.4
Germany (Federal Republic)	9.4	11.6	14.0	17.9	24.1	24.7
Greece	7.6	5.1	6.7	8.3	12.6	20.1
Denmark	4.4	6.7	8.7	6.4	9.5	16.7
Bulgaria	6.3	5.2	7.0	8.5	9.5	11.0
Other	2.1	2.3	2.2	0	0.1	0
Total world	3,304.8	3,410.8	3,685.2	4,226.6	4,451.8	5,486.1

SPECIAL in this issue

PRC-U.S. AGRICULTURAL TRADE IN FY 1973

by
Linda A. Bernstein 1/

After a lapse of more than 20 years, the United States and the People's Republic of China (PRC) resumed trade in 1971. By fiscal 1973, U.S. agricultural exports to China--which accounted for 94 percent of all merchandise exports--amounted to $207.2 million.

Before 1949, the leading U.S. farm items sold to China were cotton and tobacco. Only small quantities of wheat and wheat flour were shipped to China in the pre-1949 period. The principal agricultural commodities imported from China in the pre-1949 period were tung oil, raw silk, hog bristles, and goat skins.

In fiscal 1973, the United States exported $220.9 million worth of agricultural and nonagricultural goods to the People's Republic of China. The agricultural goods are listed in table 5. Grain exports totaled $103 million and accounted for 24 percent of China's total grain imports of 6.3 million tons that year. Since China began importing wheat in large quantities in 1960, Canada and Australia have been major suppliers. This past fiscal year was the first time the United States participated in that trade. It is estimated that in fiscal 1974, the PRC will import about 6.5 million tons of wheat. Of this, the United States is expected to supply 3.5 million to 4.0 million tons.

In fiscal 1973, China imported an estimated total of 1.7 million bales of cotton, of which 447,000 were from the United States. In the current fiscal year ending next June, China is anticipated to import a minimum of 1 million bales, of which 755,000 will likely be supplied by the United States.

China's imports of soybeans and soybean oil in fiscal 1973 were presumable entirely from U.S. sources, and amounted to 33,000 tons of beans 61,000 tons of oil, valued together at $27 million. Anticipated exports of 905,000 tons of soybeans to China were reported by the USDA on August 7, 1973, for the 1973/74 marketing year. So far in fiscal 1974, 560 tons of tobacco, valued at $1.4 million, have been contracted for shipment to China. Overall, in the past fiscal year, 1.6 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports went to China.

U.S. agricultural imports from China span a wide variety of specialty commodities. Those valued at more than $500,000 are listed in table 6. China supplied 40

1/ Agricultural Economist, Communist Asia Program Area.

Table 5.--United States: Agricultural exports to the People's Republic of China, by quantity and value, fiscal year 1972/73

Item	Quantity	Value
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 dollars
Wheat	591	38,232
Corn	887	64,334
Cattle hides, whole	1/10	244
Soybeans	33	9,384
Cotton	2/447	77,375
Soybean oil, crude	61	17,592
Total	---	207,161

1/ Numbers in thousands.
2/ Thousand bales.

percent of our bristle imports in fiscal 1973, and 52 percent in the preceding year. Similarly, in fiscal 1973, out of U.S. silk imports totaling $7.1 million, the PRC supplied $5.3 million, or 75 percent. In fiscal 1972, China was the origin of one-fifth of our imported silk. Overall, in fiscal 1973, China accounted for 0.3 percent of total U.S. agricultural imports.

A large trade imbalance has developed in U.S.-PRC trade. U.S. exports to China in fiscal 1973 were valued at $220.9 million, while our imports from China were only $45.4 million. China is concerned over the problem of increasing exports to the United States and to other markets. Earning foreign exchange through exports is crucial for financing their imports and development technology.

In the past fiscal year, China's imports of cotton, wheat, corn, and soybean oil increased significantly in comparison with previous years. Moreover, for the first time, the country imported corn and soybeans.

There is no clear explanation for the recent rise in China's agricultural imports. Not much has been published on the Chinese economy in the past 15 years, and few foreign visitors have been able to observe operations of either the state trading corporations, the food procurement and rationing system, or agricultural production. Given the imperfect state of knowledge, it is possible only to define important factors affecting the trade increases.

Sinologists generally agree that unfavorable weather reduced many crops in China last year. But in past years, China imported sizable quantities of grain not only when grain production declined, but also when it remained the same, or even increased. Quantities imported apparently are not simply a function of variations in the harvest.

The continuing rapid increase of population is one of the factors involved in China's imports. Even if current production levels were maintained, the net increase of 10 million to 15 million people every year would increase the need for imports to maintain per capita rations.

Other factors affecting China's imports are: changes in rations; maintenance of stocks in precaution against national emergencies; capability of internal transportation facilities; and procurement of agricultural products at the farm level.

Table 6.--United States: Major agricultural imports from the People's Republic of China, by value, fiscal years 1972 and 1973

Item	1971/72	1972/73
	-- 1,000 dollars --	
Bristles, crude, processed	5,924	4,776
Silk, raw	642	5,260
Cassia and other spices	2,742	1,290
Feathers and downs, excl. ostrich	330	1,179
Gelatin, inedible	429	1,026
Wool, camel hair and cashmere hair	564	767
Nuts	219	737
Horsehair	122	669
Essential oils	336	571
Tea	78	545
Tung oil	0	504
Other items	1,075	2,562
Total	12,239	19,580

SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. SHARE OF MARKET SLIPS AS WEST GERMAN TRADE EXPANDS

by
Cynthia Breitenlohner 1/

Industrially oriented West Germany is the world's largest importer of agricultural commodities, with farm imports totaling over $8 billion in 1972, approximately 20 percent of the total import bill. Trade in agricultural goods is definitely one-sided. Agricultural exports, amounting to $2 billion in 1972, represented only 4 percent of total exports. West German agricultural trade has rapidly surged forward during the past decade as imports have nearly doubled and exports have increased more than fivefold. Much of the trade expansion occurred between 1967 and 1972: imports increased more than 50 percent on a value basis and exports jumped 190 percent.

In 1972, West Germany registered a total world trade surplus of $6.4 billion and a trade surplus of $944 million with the United States. Since West Germany is an exporter of industrial and manufactured goods and a net importer of agricultural commodities and raw materials, the balance in agricultural trade has traditionally been negative. The country's world trade deficit in agricultural goods was $6.4 billion in 1972, and with the United States, it was $733 million. In nonagricultural products, West Germany had a trade surplus of $12.8 billion with the world and $1.7 billion with the United States.

The dominant suppliers of the West German market are the other member states of the former EC-6 (Belgium-Luxembourg, France, the Netherlands, and Italy), controlling approximately 46 percent of this market in 1972. Although, on a value basis, agricultural imports from the United States have nearly doubled since the early 1960's, the U.S. share of total agricultural imports slipped from around 13 percent in 1960 to 10 percent in 1972, while the EC-6 share climbed from approximately 27 percent to 46 percent (table 7).

Demand for agricultural products is expanding rapidly in West Germany because of rising disposable income and the declining share of agriculture in the country's strengthening economy. Despite the absolute growth of West German agricultural output, the gap between agricultural productivity and nonagricultural productivity is widening. At present, the gross agricultural product represents less than 3 percent of the gross domestic product, while agricultural labor accounts for approximately 9 percent of the total labor force. Increasingly, the West German market for agricultural products must be satisfied with foreign commodities.

1/ Economist, Developed Countries Program Area.

The primary reason for the EC's increased share and the declining U.S. share of the West German market is the EC's variable-levy system applied to imports originating outside the EC. These levies cover a wide spectrum of products. For commodities not subject to the levies, the common external tariff or CXT applies. In addition, the West German Government imposes stringent sanitary, health, and labeling regulations on many imports, as well as quotas on some commodities. The health and labeling restrictions have hampered sales of some U.S. consumer goods to West Germany.

The most important West German agricultural imports are as follows (in descending order of value in 1972): Fruits, nuts, and vegetables; meat and meat preparations; grains and grain preparations; coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices; dairy products and eggs; animal feeds; oilseeds; fats and oils; hides and skins; and tobacco. These products accounted for approximately 75 percent of total agricultural imports in 1972. The relative ranking of these major products in relation to total agricultural imports has changed little since 1967. Other important commodities are wine, cotton, sugar and honey, and live animals (table 8).

U.S. sales to West Germany are dominated by four commodity groups: soybeans and soybean products; grains; 2/ tobacco; and fruits, vegetables, and nuts. Soybean products are by far the most important commodity group, accounting for 40 percent of our total agricultural sales to West Germany in 1972. Corn and soybeans showed substantial increases in volume of sales between 1967 and 1972 (table 11).

Imports

On a value basis, imports of all major commodities except cotton showed increases during 1967-72. With the exception of cotton and hides and skins, this is also true on a quantity basis. Although the value of hides and skins imported made a tremendous gain--325 percent--the quantity declined 5 percent. This is the result of increasing imports of fur pelts, a more expensive item, and rapid price increases for hides and skins.

Fruit and vegetable imports increased consistently during 1967-72, on both a value and quantity basis, accounting for 25 percent of total agricultural imports on a value basis in 1972. These products are important in the West German diet. Consumption of fresh fruit rose from 85.5 kgs. per person in 1966/67 to 95.9 kgs. per person in 1971/72, while vegetable consumption increased from 58.5 to 63.3 kgs. per person. Although the West Germans produce many varieties of fruit and vegetables, all citrus products as well as many canned fruits must be imported.

The other members of the original EC-6 are important suppliers of table apples, accounting for more than 80 percent of West Germany's apple imports. During the off-season, Argentina, South Africa, and Australia provide apples for the West German market. Since 1969, the United States has not sold apples and pears to West Germany because the Government of that country prohibits imports of apples and pears treated with ethoxiquin and diphenylamin.

The West German marketing system for citrus fruit has changed considerably since 1970/71. There is a trend toward consignment marketing rather than auctions and fixed selling. Consignment agreements are negotiated directly between national export marketing boards or the large exporters and the retail chains in West Germany. Wholesalers, therefore, are sometimes bypassed.

2/ Recent West German statistics show that large volumes of U.S. grain sold to West Germany are being transshipped to East Germany.

Table 7.--West German agricultural trade, by selected country shares, calendar years 1967-72

Country and share	Unit	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports (c.i.f.) 1/	Mil. dol.	4,632	4,931	5,646	6,321	7,126	8,385
From EC.	Mil. dol.	1,622	1,834	2,298	2,562	3,119	3,886
Share.	Percent	35	37	41	41	44	46
Belgium-Luxembourg	Mil. dol.	138	169	202	255	341	470
Share.	Percent	9	9	9	10	11	12
France	Mil. dol.	475	522	738	666	834	1,091
Share.	Percent	29	28	32	26	27	28
Italy.	Mil. dol.	374	376	428	481	584	653
Share.	Percent	23	21	19	18	19	16
Netherlands. .	Mil. dol.	635	767	929	1,159	1,361	1,672
Share.	Percent	39	42	40	45	44	43
From United States	Mil. dol.	582	548	546	692	794	822
Share.	Percent	13	11	10	11	11	10
Other countries.	Mil. dol.	2,428	2,549	2,802	3,067	3,213	3,677
Share.	Percent	52	52	50	49	45	44
Exports.	Mil. dol.	679	810	1,005	1,282	1,560	1,971
To EC.	Mil. dol.	341	439	563	675	849	1,153
Share.	Percent	50	54	56	53	54	58
Belgium-Luxembourg	Mil. dol.	45	58	71	72	106	126
Share.	Percent	13	13	13	11	12	11
France	Mil. dol.	76	102	139	143	173	211
Share.	Percent	22	23	25	21	20	18
Italy.	Mil. dol.	138	168	220	283	354	508
Share.	Percent	40	38	39	42	42	44
Netherlands. .	Mil. dol.	83	111	133	176	216	309
Share.	Percent	24	25	24	26	25	27
To United States	Mil. dol.	39	54	53	62	71	89
Share.	Percent	6	7	5	5	5	5
Other countries.	Mil. dol.	299	317	389	545	640	729
Share.	Percent	44	39	39	43	41	37

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
1/ Transshipments are included.

Source: U.N. Trade Statistics, 1967-72.

Table 8.--Major West German agricultural imports, by value and quantity, calendar years 1967-71 1/

Commodity	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Change 1967-72
			-- 1,000 dollars --				Percent
Live animals	53,132	66,096	89,109	89,330	88,078	156,180	+194
Meat and meat preparations	359,198	433,658	485,261	611,012	719,230	1,048,574	+192
Dairy products and eggs	236,756	247,546	291,018	361,780	423,956	520,561	+120
Grains and grain preparations	570,785	510,692	570,393	679,713	763,026	843,217	+48
Wheat and flour	151,414	150,830	228,933	190,002	207,292	282,467	+87
Feed grains	353,447	286,830	267,306	407,595	451,547	435,615	
Corn	173,316	145,774	125,675	190,390	251,121	269,564	+56
Livestock feeds	289,639	287,960	339,635	379,508	439,690	461,289	+59
Meat and fish meal	66,186	67,718	81,146	92,341	92,956	82,796	+25
Vegetable oil residues	192,758	184,568	318,230	236,579	286,387	306,542	+59
Oilseeds, nuts, and kernels	285,687	274,279	270,171	335,716	415,870	451,019	+58
Soybeans	183,104	153,833	143,117	223,021	260,116	284,415	+55
Fats and oils, excl. fish	139,750	148,538	163,220	205,775	245,704	223,427	+60
Fixed vegetable oils	108,400	118,010	124,633	152,592	190,813	168,349	+55
Fruits and nuts	742,185	739,408	843,398	896,311	1,030,430	1,209,802	+63
Citrus	151,374	155,410	185,502	192,226	288,664	212,297	+40
Apples	96,612	88,239	105,734	91,947	122,028	161,074	+67
Vegetables	418,272	448,693	571,406	675,541	724,376	872,037	+109
Fruit and vegetable juice	37,688	42,655	43,683	58,988	79,286	105,922	+181
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	351,846	400,472	457,689	516,639	498,316	541,008	+54
Spices	16,043	17,054	17,386	19,580	22,783	26,110	+63
Wine	92,270	99,803	117,058	147,437	182,736	238,731	+159
Tobacco, unmanufactured	214,120	193,830	226,205	173,129	236,147	235,537	+10
Cotton	182,859	184,388	167,097	164,169	167,592	180,727	-1
Sugar and honey	43,399	62,960	77,526	94,585	111,357	116,324	+168
Hides and skins, undressed	62,905	191,966	234,562	212,256	229,915	267,415	+325
Total	4,632,412	4,931,110	5,646,332	6,321,949	7,126,320	8,385,054	+325
			-- 1,000 metric tons --				
Live animals	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Meat and meat preparations	480	555	576	662	733	912	+90
Dairy products and eggs	387	389	425	471	504	582	+50
Grains and grain preparations	6,966	6,431	6,456	8,082	8,426	8,839	+27
Wheat and flour	1,845	1,762	2,501	2,320	2,264	2,985	+62
Feed grains	4,811	4,340	3,637	5,400	5,741	5,427	+13
Corn	2,474	2,465	1,834	2,600	3,283	3,280	+33
Livestock feeds	3,014	3,130	3,642	3,777	4,257	4,396	+46
Meat and fish meal	467	527	547	514	520	492	+5
Vegetable oil residues	2,139	2,112	2,547	2,620	3,022	3,063	+43
Oilseeds, nuts, and kernels	2,209	2,132	2,159	2,688	2,962	3,294	+49
Soybeans	1,601	1,447	1,398	2,074	2,096	2,237	+40
Fats and oils, excl. fish	631	703	769	776	854	816	+29
Fixed vegetable oils	459	517	561	538	599	569	+24
Fruits and nuts	3,470	3,538	3,566	3,849	4,080	4,432	+28
Citrus	953	968	1,019	1,156	1,031	1,094	+15
Apples	549	591	592	590	646	792	+44
Vegetables	2,540	2,753	3,364	3,460	3,548	3,824	+51
Fruit and vegetable juice	150	166	159	202	256	283	+89
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	435	465	476	472	515	527	+21
Spices	20	23	23	22	24	26	+30
Wine	507	530	574	629	671	782	+54
Tobacco, unmanufactured	151	139	154	123	155	146	-4
Cotton	333	327	314	314	286	274	-18
Sugar and honey	494	448	412	547	602	502	+2
Hides and skins, undressed	93	121	119	99	85	88	-5

1/ Transshipments are included.
Source: Compiled from U.N. data.

Table 9.--Major West German agricultural imports from the European Community, by value and quantity, calendar years 1967-72 1/ 2/

Commodity	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Change 1967-72
				-- 1,000 dollars --			Percent
Live animals	14,990	17,098	11,138	31,089	47,801	89,866	+498
Meat and meat preparations	231,519	322,917	341,534	433,985	529,810	702,045	+203
Dairy products and eggs	181,328	164,634	257,649	322,998	381,564	474,111	+161
Grains and grain preparations	236,805	232,390	371,199	340,536	379,194	505,255	+100
Wheat and flour	39,740	75,477	167,812	80,689	132,607	178,053	+348
Feed grains	158,250	113,746	155,750	160,495	208,306	234,610	+482
Corn	58,424	25,536	46,252	47,004	91,698	151,303	+158
Livestock feeds	33,915	31,388	40,804	40,246	53,472	63,216	+86
Fats and oils, excluding fish	20,457	30,317	41,026	53,811	65,484	64,973	+217
Fixed vegetable oils	9,356	18,659	26,959	31,479	43,355	39,696	+324
Fruits and nuts	298,132	286,745	336,343	352,072	446,291	498,457	+67
Citrus	28,373	30,067	32,233	27,340	33,122	30,303	+7
Apples	65,989	59,356	77,453	66,634	90,459	121,843	+85
Vegetables	256,366	287,826	387,283	452,033	504,668	437,225	+70
Wine	64,208	71,668	85,705	118,000	153,382	201,629	+214
Tobacco	7,003	8,998	8,586	6,935	9,733	11,964	+71
Sugar and honey	23,372	39,140	55,704	68,896	76,756	77,419	+231
Total	1,622,071	1,834,352	2,297,842	2,562,488	3,119,776	3,885,867	+149
				-- 1,000 metric tons --			
Live animals	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Meat and meat preparations	305	397	384	462	550	621	+103
Dairy products and eggs	309	337	386	432	461	542	+75
Grains and grain preparations	2,233	2,120	3,499	3,294	3,176	3,864	+73
Wheat and flour	387	730	1,676	815	1,226	1,490	+285
Feed grains	1,690	1,228	1,652	1,655	2,187	2,110	+25
Corn	621	272	476	485	920	1,375	+121
Livestock feeds	370	347	451	431	519	564	+52
Fats and oils, excluding fish	95	137	176	198	214	284	+198
Fixed vegetable oils	34	65	104	108	133	133	+291
Fruits and nuts	1,322	1,350	1,391	1,497	1,680	1,750	+32
Citrus	164	172	162	133	146	121	-26
Apples	436	453	492	490	540	668	+53
Vegetables	1,462	1,724	2,170	2,195	2,407	2,200	+50
Wine	313	336	383	484	557	675	+115
Tobacco	5	6	6	5	8	11	+140
Sugar and honey	254	241	235	320	306	279	+10

1/ EC countries in this tabulation are Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, France, and the Netherlands.
2/ Transshipments are included.

Table 10.--Major West German agricultural imports from the United States, by value and quantity, calendar years 1967-72 1/

Commodity	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Change 1967-72
			-- 1,000 dollars --				Percent
Meat and meat preparations	22,128	14,581	15,160	17,187	11,241	13,238	-4
Grains and grain preparations	128,267	146,055	98,154	188,493	185,317	158,319	+23
Wheat and flour	37,416	36,229	19,447	53,747	17,478	37,604	0
Feed grains	80,281	96,063	66,492	124,438	158,443	113,105	+41
Corn	67,325	90,214	65,788	114,120	139,049	106,877	+59
Livestock feeds	67,827	66,010	88,083	88,990	118,239	126,006	+85
Vegetable oil residues	66,370	59,512	81,692	82,639	106,934	110,684	+67
Soybeans	170,558	147,654	133,866	216,816	247,183	256,496	+50
Fruits and nuts	20,413	15,546	23,291	40,098	34,302	49,794	+143
Tobacco	106,149	77,360	102,936	64,548	105,301	102,587	-3
Cotton	21,118	12,232	5,956	6,867	14,781	15,429	-26
Total	582,056	548,533	546,141	692,439	794,162	822,477	+41
			-- 1,000 metric tons --				
Meat and meat preparations	40	29	25	24	20	22	-45
Grains and grain preparations	1,873	2,351	1,474	2,646	2,659	2,418	+29
Wheat and flour	501	505	267	755	241	533	+6
Feed grains	1,311	1,773	1,141	1,835	2,369	1,855	+41
Corn	1,099	1,671	1,132	1,697	2,098	1,763	+60
Livestock feeds	683	712	964	914	1,166	1,151	+69
Vegetable oil residues	670	630	883	836	1,030	981	+47
Soybeans	1,491	1,390	1,310	2,017	1,991	2,024	+36
Fruits and nuts	64	44	60	83	68	91	+42
Tobacco	55	40	49	31	47	44	-18
Cotton	51	35	22	25	30	30	-41

1/ Transshipments are included.

Table 11.--Major U.S. agricultural exports to West Germany, by value and quantity, calendar years 1967-72

Commodity	Unit	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Change, 1967-72
								Percent
Meat and meat preparations	1,000 dol.	20,672	15,924	15,399	18,468	21,041	17,795	-14
Grains	do.	92,377	89,115	59,471	101,723	101,546	105,979	+15
Wheat, unmilled	do.	27,216	16,678	9,465	31,840	15,180	23,585	-13
Corn, unmilled, except seed	do.	54,888	61,869	35,592	62,927	71,224	78,001	+42
Fruits, nuts, vegetables, and products	do.	23,163	21,241	33,746	46,184	44,438	52,301	+56
Fresh citrus	do.	4	4	1	3	2	2	-50
Soybean oil cake and meal	do.	40,081	43,559	59,345	70,429	83,646	79,038	+97
Soybeans	do.	98,992	90,218	76,029	130,243	161,952	189,112	+91
Tobacco	do.	99,657	74,062	89,698	84,712	93,443	97,438	+2
Cotton	do.	14,148	8,800	3,859	4,600	13,904	17,446	+23
Total	do.	436,464	397,052	392,843	517,457	591,237	686,024	+57
Meat and meat preparations	1,000 lb.	79,249	63,558	55,790	62,327	74,011	54,989	-31
Grains	1,000 bu.	79,107	61,795	32,404	69,120	61,031	71,877	-9
Wheat, unmilled	do.	14,935	9,685	5,396	18,622	6,102	14,004	-6
Corn, unmilled, except seed	do.	40,158	50,650	26,976	42,824	50,112	54,594	+36
Fruits, nuts, vegetables, and products	1,000 lb.	150,637	133,570	209,309	233,078	184,420	214,188	+42
Fresh citrus	do.	2	48	8	16	8	15	+650
Soybean oil cake and meal	1,000 ston	480	544	744	847	961	799	+66
Soybeans	1,000 bu.	33,880	33,162	27,980	47,180	51,798	55,380	+63
Tobacco	1,000 lb.	114,274	88,635	101,795	92,645	100,254	99,280	-13
Cotton	1,000 rble	110	73	32	36	93	92	-16

Fresh citrus fruit imports, by value, increased 40 percent between 1967 and 1971, mainly because of price increases. The quantity of fresh citrus fruit imported rose from around 950,000 tons to slightly more than 1 million tons during the same period. The EC's importance as a supplier slipped from 17 to 11 percent of the market between 1967 and 1972. The United States is not an important supplier of this market--accounting for less than 1 percent during 1971/72. Spain, a traditional supplier of oranges, has had to face increasing competition from Israel on the highly competitive West German citrus market.

The West German canning industry has undergone rationalization and consolidation during the past decade. At the same time, however, it has faced stiff competition from imports from other EC members and East European countries. Although these measures to improve the domestic industry have helped, the domestic industry is still losing much of its market. Eastern Europe is the main competitor of the West German fruit-processing industry, while for processed vegetables, competition comes from other EC countries, especially France.

Canned peaches, fruit cocktail, and cherries are the primary canned deciduous fruit products imported from the United States. However, U.S. fruit cocktail has not fared well recently because of high prices, competition, and EC preferences. Italy is taking over the fruit cocktail market. U.S. canned plums have been selling to the bakery industry. Also, West German demand for U.S. dietetic-pack fruit is increasing.

In 1972, West Germany imported nearly $65 million worth of citrus juices. This market has steadily expanded. Since the mid-1960's, the type of juice imported has shifted from highly concentrated orange and grapefruit juices to single-strength, low-concentrate juices. One reason for this shift is the increasing importance of the Netherlands and France as suppliers, as the number of bottling plants in France and the Netherlands is increasing and the existing plants are expanding. Concentrates are imported from the citrus-producing countries and then processed. In value terms, the Netherlands supplied nearly 25 percent of West Germany's citrus juice imports in 1972. Brazil is the major producer/supplier for the German market providing over 20 percent by value of Germany's total citrus juice imports. The U.S. share of the West German citrus juice market declined from 13 to 8 percent between 1970 and 1971, primarily because of reduced shipments of orange juice (without sugar added) and grapefruit juice. The U.S. share in 1972 was also 8 percent.

West Germany is the second largest grain producer in Western Europe, with wheat and barley the primary grains grown. Feed grains, primarily barley, account for approximately one-half of total grain production. The West Germans produce little corn.

Imports of grain and grain preparations totaled $843 million in 1972, a 48-percent increase from 1967. Feed grains account for the bulk of grain imports--51 percent by value and 61 percent by quantity in 1972. Corn accounts for more than half of the feed grain imports.

Reflecting variations in domestic production and feeding of denatured wheat, imports of feed grains have fluctuated. They were low in 1968 and 1969, reached record high levels in 1970 and 1971, and then declined in 1972. The major suppliers are France and the United States. Between 1967 and 1972, the quantity of feed grains imported from the other members of the EC-6 increased 25 percent, but their share of the total remained the same. The U.S. share of West Germany's feed grain import market increased from 27 percent in 1967 to 41 percent in 1971, when we became the major supplier. In 1972, however, our share dropped to 34 percent.

West Germany's corn imports were valued at $270 million in 1972, 56 percent higher than the 1967 value. On a quantity basis, corn imports increased 33 percent during the period, totaling 3.2 million tons in 1972. Growth has been unsteady--imports were low

in 1968 and 1969. The United States, the major supplier, increased its corn shipments to West Germany by 60 percent during 1967-72. On a quantity basis, our share of West Germany's corn imports was 44 percent in 1967, 64 percent in 1971, and 54 percent in 1972. Imports from other members of the EC-6 increased much more slowly and sporadically than did imports from the United States--until 1972, when France gained what we lost on the West German market.

West Germany is nearly self-sufficient in soft wheat, but quality and hard wheats must be imported. The level of wheat imports has fluctuated, reflecting erratic domestic production; however, the general import trend has been upwards. Between 1967 and 1972 the other members of the EC-6--primarily France--rapidly took over the West German market, accounting for 63 percent of the value of wheat and flour imports in 1972, compared with 26 percent in 1967. During the 6-year span, wheat and flour imports from the EC increased 348 percent on a value basis and 285 percent on a quantity basis. Except for 1970, when the EC-6 had a poor harvest, growth was steady.

West Germany's imports of U.S. wheat and flour have been quite erratic. The value of such imports showed a 46-percent decline between 1968 and 1969, a sharp increase of 176 percent between 1969 and 1970, and a 67-percent decline between 1970 and 1971. In 1972, the value and quantity of imported U.S. wheat and flour nearly equalled the 1967 figures.

Between 1966/67 and 1971/72, per capita consumption of meat (without fat) in West Germany increased about 8 percent, primarily because of increased consumption of pork and poultry. During the period, domestic production increased slowly while imports of meat and meat products increased by 90 percent on a quantity basis. Much of this increase occurred in 1972.

The other members of the EC-6 supplied the bulk of West German meat imports, approximately three-fourths of the total quantity. Argentina and Brazil are the primary third-country suppliers of beef.

Imports from the United States have declined considerably and in 1972 were only about half the quantity imported in 1967. As the U.S. position deteriorated, the EC's share of the West German market rapidly increased. The Common Agricultural Policy on meat and West Germany's stringent health regulations, especially on fresh meat, have been difficult to combat. Most of the U.S. meat imported by West Germany is processed meat and offals.

As have other countries during the past year, West Germany has experienced a serious red meat shortage and subsequent higher prices. German farmers have not responded to the growing demands for pork and beef, as production of beef dropped in 1972 and pork production was relatively unchanged. The growing demand, combined with lagging domestic supplies and the reduction of the EC tariff, has spurred imports, especially in fresh pork, frozen boneless beef for manufacturing uses, and chilled boneless beef parts for the hotel and restaurant trade. Between 1971 and 1972, meat imports increased 25 percent on a quantity basis.

Although total U.S. meat exports to West Germany dropped sharply in 1972, West German imports of U.S. poultry meat increased 10 percent over the 1971 level, totaling 10,336 tons.

To support an agricultural economy based on livestock production, large quantities of animal feed, in addition to feed grains, must be imported. West Germany's imports of animal feeds totaled over $460 million in 1972--nearly 60 percent more than in 1967. Although meat and fishmeal imports have been increasing in value (until 1972), vegetable oilseed cake and meals compose more than half the animal feed bought from foreign suppliers.

The United States is the dominant supplier, accounting for approximately one-fourth of West Germany's animal feed imports. During 1967-72, West German imports of U.S. animal feed increased nearly 70 percent on a volume basis. Our animal feed exports to West Germany consist primarily of oilcakes and meals. Soybean cake and meal sales reached a peak of $84 million in 1971 and then declined to $79 million in 1972.

West German consumption and trade of oilseed cakes and meals during late 1972 and early 1973 increased substantially--mostly because of cheap forward contracts and limited world supplies of fishmeal.

Although West Germany's animal feed imports from the EC have risen considerably, our main competitors for the West German market are Peru, Brazil, and Argentina.

West Germany is a major market for oilseeds and vegetable oils, as consumption of these products is high. Rapeseed is the only oilseed grown to any extent in West Germany. Soybeans account for approximately two-thirds of the oilseeds imported. The United States provides nearly all soybean imports and U.S. soybean sales to West Germany nearly doubled between 1967 and 1972, totaling $189 million in 1972. Although sales dropped in 1969, there was a sharp recovery in 1970 and steady increases in 1971 and 1972.

Imports of dairy products and eggs by West Germany have increased steadily since 1968 because of greater domestic consumption. Although per capita milk consumption has been dropping, consumption of cheese and eggs has risen. The other members of the EC-6 supply the bulk of West German dairy and egg imports. Denmark provides small quantities of butter and cheese, and Switzerland also supplies cheese for the West German market. U.S. exports to this market are minimal.

West Germany produces around 7,000 tons (dry weight) of tobacco yearly. Their imports of unmanufactured tobacco amounted to 146,000 tons and totaled $236 million in 1972. Over the 1967-72 period, there was a 4-percent decline in the quantity of tobacco imported, with year-to-year fluctuations during the period.

The West German market is a prime target for U.S. tobacco, although U.S. sales to West Germany declined 13 percent on a quantity basis between 1967 and 1972. Greece and Turkey are our main competitors; although Italy has been increasing its exports to West Germany. EC regulations encouraging domestic production and usage within the Community are adversely affecting U.S. sales.

After extremely low sales of U.S. cotton to West Germany during 1967-69, the picture is now much brighter. German spinners who had previously rejected U.S. cotton are now using it because prices and quality are more competitive. From a 1967 cotton sales figure of $14 million, U.S. cotton exports to West Germany plunged to $3.9 million in 1969, before climbing to $17.4 million in 1972. In 1967, the United States controlled 15 percent of the West German cotton market, and in 1971 our share was only 10 percent. Turkey is our major competitor.

The other members of the EC-6 have strengthened their position as dominant suppliers of the West German market for commodities such as live animals, wine, and sugar and honey. On a value basis, the other member states of the EC-6 supplied over half of West Germany's imports of these commodities.

Import volume of hides and skins peaked in 1968-69 and then began to decline. A low point was reached in 1971, when West Germany became a net exporter of hides and skins.

Exports

West German exports of agricultural goods, although still small in comparison with imports, have raced forward throughout the past decade to a record of $1.9 billion in 1972. Between 1967 and 1972, the value of agricultural exports increased by 190 percent (table 12). The other members of the EC are West Germany's major buyers, accounting for over half the total. Italy is the major market. The United States bought only 5 percent of West German farm exports in 1972.

Dairy products are West Germany's major farm export, accounting for 16 percent of total farm exports in 1972. Fats and oils, grains, meat, live animals, and livestock feeds are also important. The above items have all shown remarkable rates of expansion.

Exports of feeder calves to Italy totaled 495,000 head in 1972. This drain on West Germany's livestock numbers has been disappointing for those who hoped that these calves would be used for the recently developing farms in Germany specializing in beef.

Also, the Italians have been buying more hides and skins from West Germany and manufacturing shoes at a lower cost than could be achieved in West Germany.

Exports of soybean meal to East Germany have increased substantially. Between 1967/68 and 1971/72, exports on a quantity basis nearly tripled.

Trade Outlook

As their disposable income rises, the West Germans are consuming more protein products such as meat, cheese, fish, and quality products such as fresh fruit and prepared and convenience items. Demand for wine and liquors is also increasing. These are products in which the domestic supply is not sufficient, or in which domestic production is dependent upon foreign inputs, as with meat. This situation creates a favorable climate for imports, although the future U.S. position in the West German market, with our strength in feed ingredients, hinges upon their meat production.

In addition, the currency realignments should foster greater demand for imports in West Germany, especially for U.S. goods, unless price increases negate the currency effect. (Since 1968, the DM has been revalued 30 percent with respect to the dollar.)

Unfortunately, West Germany's new regulations on packaging, food additives, and labeling requirements could hinder U.S. exports of canned fruits and vegetables as well as meat exports.

Production of rapeseed in West Germany has been expanding steadily and preliminary estimates indicate that further expansion occurred in 1972/73 as farmers responded to favorable prices, short Canadian supplies, and further increases in consumption. This increase will probably lessen the increasing rate of import demand for oils and meals.

With soybeans and products accounting for such a large portion of U.S. exports to West Germany, the current U.S. export restrictions on soybeans and related products will definitely affect our 1973 sales to West Germany. The West German demand for U.S. soybeans should continue to be strong because of increasing crushing capacity and West German meal exports.

Demand for other animal feed could also be affected by the current high price of protein feed ingredients. If grain supplies are available, more grain may be fed. Recent data point toward more on-farm feeding of domestic corn and rye. If the EC policy to increase beef production is effective, demand for protein feeds and feed grains in West Germany may increase.

Table 12.--Major West German agricultural exports, by value and quantity, calendar years 1967-1972

Commodity	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Change 1967-72
			-- 1,000 dollars --				Percent
Live animals	51,353	59,712	95,001	116,387	129,532	217,180	+323
Meat, including poultry	33,240	61,033	95,321	107,173	127,857	127,177	+283
Dairy products	96,483	112,627	124,091	149,086	284,736	327,396	+239
Grains and grain preparations	75,473	81,675	128,026	221,644	158,600	202,432	+168
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	46,059	55,820	59,912	76,327	91,690	122,851	+167
Livestock feeds	62,400	63,125	65,588	87,486	117,135	165,357	+165
Fats and oils, excl. fish	73,124	85,796	100,387	117,863	165,752	165,192	+126
Coffee, cocoa, and tea	19,212	26,619	33,603	44,874	51,060	56,828	+196
Sugar and honey	6,561	19,233	29,346	36,153	32,777	68,316	+941
Hides and skins, undressed	28,240	26,663	39,368	42,907	50,753	68,058	+141
Total	678,638	810,387	1,004,786	1,282,007	1,559,608	1,971,255	+190
			-- 1,000 metric tons --				
Live animals	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Meat, including poultry	33	58	89	97	119	88	+167
Dairy products	207	252	247	362	609	677	+227
Grains and grain preparations	872	935	1,782	3,259	1,880	2,309	+165
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	136	153	151	167	191	278	+104
Livestock feeds	823	862	815	989	1,291	1,683	+104
Fats and oils, excl. fish	313	420	455	420	539	592	+89
Coffee, cocoa, and tea	23	23	25	27	29	31	+35
Sugar and honey	46	159	159	179	138	367	+698
Hides and skins, undressed	60	58	51	66	75	68	+13

A large grain crop is expected for West Germany in 1973, so grain imports may not increase as much as in recent years. Imports of U.S. corn should increase slightly. However, wheat and flour imports may decline slightly.

Higher tobacco excise taxes increased the price of tobacco products in West Germany in 1972, and consumption declined. However, consumption is expected to rise again to earlier levels. The demand for U.S. tobacco will be hindered by U.S. prices, but the DM revaluation should ameliorate this problem.

Preliminary data for U.S. cotton sales to West Germany in fiscal 1973 reveal a large increase from fiscal 1972. The market for U.S. cotton in West Germany should remain good as German demand is strong.

The continued expansion of intra-Community trade, as well as the continuing extension of EC tariff preferences to third countries, threatens the U.S. share of the German market. The future success of U.S. commodities on the expanding West German market depends upon development and growth of livestock production in West Germany, maintaining quality U.S. products for sale, and catering to West German demand for specialty items.

SPECIAL in this issue

AGRICULTURAL EXPORT CONTROLS IMPOSED BY OTHER COUNTRIES

by
Patrick M. O'Brien 1/

Supply and demand imbalances in 1972-73 have led a number of countries to impose export controls on trade in selected foods and feeds. To date, surcharges, quotas, embargoes, licenses, and commodity reserve programs have been used to restrict trade in oilseeds and oilseed products, wheat, coarse grains, and meat. Export surcharges have been used extensively by the less developed countries (LDC's) in the recent past but primarily to raise government revenue. This latest round of export restrictions, however, has been used by the developed countries as well as the LDC's to counteract disruptions of their domestic markets brought about largely by short-term fluctuations in domestic supply and long-term growth in world demand. The following are some of the actions taken by major trading countries to limit exports of selected commodities in recent months.

Action by the United States in June and July establishing a temporary system of export controls for 41 soybean, cottonseed, and related fat and oil products was followed within days by Canadian action restricting exports of 32 comparable products. Brazil, India, Pakistan, Argentina, and Israel also moved to restrict exports of oilseeds and related products. In early July, Brazil supplemented its February 1973 commodity-reserve program requiring exporters to sell 1 ton of soybeans to the central bank at a discounted price for every 3 tons sold abroad with an embargo on oil exports. Widening differentials between export prices and desired domestic prices have forced the Brazilian Government to consider raising the reserve ratio to 1:2.

In late June, India imposed an export ceiling on peanut meal and castor oil shipments, banning all new sales and limiting shipments under signed contracts in order to ensure adequate domestic supplies at acceptable prices. Pakistan announced the imposition of a regulatory duty of 39 percent ad valorem on the export of fishmeal and oilseed cakes in mid-July. The Philippine Government moved to tighten restrictions on copra exports by raising an existing export tax to 8 percent and announcing its intention to enforce the heretofore ignored regulation. Argentina also moved to embargo sunflower oil exports, while Israel embargoed exports of oilseeds, oilmeal, and edible fats.

Action restricting exports of wheat and coarse grains has been taken by Canada, Australia, Argentina, and the European Community. Government wheat monopolies allowed Canada and Australia to limit sales in the world grain market in early July without using quotas, embargoes, or surcharges. Argentina resorted to reducing wheat shipments under signed contracts and prohibiting new sales as of August 1973.

1/ International Economist, Foreign Demand and Competition Division.

The EC also moved in early August to limit exports of wheat first by embargoing and subsequently by levying an export tax on all shipments of soft wheat; exports of durum wheat were banned. A temporary embargo was applied to rice while export surcharges were levied on corn and barley shipments. The EC Council of Ministers has made provisions for future disruptions by empowering the Commission to impose levies and restrict licensing for wheat and coarse grains should the world price exceed the EC threshold price by more than 2 percent. State trading monopolies in corn and grain sorghum enabled South Africa to pull out of the international market without enforcing trade restrictions. Thai rice exports have been curtailed by sharp increases in the export tax and tightened commodity reserve regulations, both of which are aimed at ensuring adequate supplies for domestic use.

Limited action restricting meat exports has also been taken. The Canadian Government acted to "remedy price distortions resulting from the U.S. beef price freeze " by licensing all exports of beef and pork as of August 13. Brazil moved to ensure adequate domestic meat supplies by tightening its beef commodity reserve program while Uruguay's regulatory National Meat Institute moved in late August to prohibit the export of beef bought from domestic supplies after July 1.

SPECIAL in this issue

RECORD $1.4 BILLION IN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO EASTERN EUROPE AND USSR

by
Thomas A. Warden 1/

The East European area--including the USSR--emerged as a principal market for U.S. agricultural products in fiscal 1973 as exports soared to $1.4 billion from only $353 million a year earlier. 2/ About 11 percent of total U.S. farm product shipments went to these countries, compared with 4.4 percent in 1971/72. Prior to 1971/72, the highest level of U.S. agricultural exports to the area was $391 million in 1963/64, thereafter, they dropped to $132 million in 1967/68, and then rose steadily to $281 million in 1970/71.

Agricultural products accounted for 82 percent of overall U.S. exports to the East European area in 1972/73. Large shipments of grains, oilseeds, oilseed products, cattle hides, and other items raised exports to record highs. New export records were established for movements to Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, and the USSR.

Total U.S. exports to the area--$1,748 million in 1972/73--far exceeded the $538 million in U.S. imports from the area.

Primarily because of increased agricultural exports, the overall trade balance between the United States and Eastern Europe (including the USSR) widened further to $1.2 billion in 1972/73 from $233 million during 1971/72.

The agricultural trade balance was nearly $1.3 billion, with U.S. farm product exports to the area totaling $1,407 million and imports amounting to $130 million. A year earlier, the favorable agricultural trade balance with the region was $252 million.

Imports from the region consist mainly of nonagricultural products. The remaining trade deficit is financed by Soviet sales of gold, platinum, and other raw materials, commerical loans from West European sources, and short-term U.S. credits. Part of the 1972/73 grain exports were covered by a 3-year, $750 million agreement which provides the maximum of $500 million outstanding credit from the Commodity Credit Corporation at any one time. In 1972/73, the Commodity Credit Corporation extended $460 million worth of credit on sales of wheat and corn to the USSR under the 3-year agreement.

1/ Agricultural Economist, Statistical Program Area, Foreign Demand and Competition Division, Economic Research Service.

2/ For purposes of this article, the East European Area refers to the USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania (who are members of COMECON --the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance), and to Yugoslavia and Albania.

The 1972 Soviet grain harvest fell to 168 million tons from 181 million tons a year earlier. Currently, USDA estimates 1973 Soviet output at a record 195 million tons. Despite record production, the USSR is expected to import 8 or 9 million tons of U.S. wheat and feed grains in 1973/74. Export contract data indicate that other East European countries will also purchase about 2 million tons. Efforts to expand livestock production in the region have created additional demand, especially for feed grains.

For the COMECON region, which excludes Yugoslavia and Albania, U.S. agricultural exports expanded three-fold to $1,314 million in 1972/73. Increases occurred for shipments to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the USSR. U.S. agricultural imports from COMECON countries rose to $130 million from $101 million in the preceding fiscal year.

U.S. agricultural exports to the USSR rose to a spectacular $957 million in 1972/73 from only $157 million a year earlier. Wheat shipments totaled 9.5 million tons valued at nearly $567 million as opposed to 2,800 tons and less than $1 million in 1971/72. Other grains--including corn, rye, barley, and oats--added 4.2 million tons ($235 million), compared with 2.9 million tons ($146 million) the previous year. In addition, there were increases for various other items such as durum wheat flour (30,000 tons, $2.1 million), linseed oil (21,000 tons, $4.6 million), cattle hides (343,000 pieces, $8.3 million), and fresh lemons (5,000 tons, $1.1 million).

U.S. agricultural imports from the USSR amounted to $4.6 million in 1972/73, up nearly $1.6 million or 51 percent over a year earlier. The increases was primarily in furskins. Sable furskin entries rose 38 percent to 65,000 pieces, while value accelerated 62 percent to $2 million. Karakul furskin imports from the USSR totaled 150,000 pieces, compared with 87,000 in 1971/72, a 73-percent gain. Value went up 81 percent to nearly $1.2 million. Other increases included bristles, crude bones, bone meal, gelatin, casein, and crude drugs.

Although overshadowed by the large grain shipments to the USSR, U.S. farm product exports to Poland also broke previous records in 1972/73. These shipments exceeded $200 million for the first time, more than triple their 1971/72 level. Commodity gains included wheat, corn, barley, soybeans, soybean meal, linseed oil, cattle hides, cotton, cottonseed oil, oilseed flour and meal, fresh citrus, dry beans, alfalfa seed, and tobacco. Export declines occurred in butter, tallow, hops, pork livers, soybean oil, and flaxseed.

U.S. farm product imports from Poland rose 49 percent to nearly $77 million in 1972/73. Canned pork, the largest item, expanded 29 percent to almost 32,000 tons; value jumped 47 percent to $63 million. Other import advances included berries (to 7.4 million pounds and $1.5 million from 2.9 million pounds and $575,000), cheese, casein, feathers, and mink furskins.

U.S. agricultural exports to Romania jumped 158 percent in fiscal year 1973, reaching a record $70 million. Wheat, corn, soybeans, soybean meal, cattle hides, and cotton were above fiscal 1972 levels.

U.S. imports of Romanian agricultural products advanced 75 percent to $5.8 million in fiscal year 1973. Entries of canned pork increased by 177 percent to 2,400 tons; value rose 217 percent to $3.9 million. Also higher were imports of feathers, coriander seed, and dried prunes. Cheese entries declined.

Also at record levels, U.S. agricultural exports to Czechoslovakia exceeded $54 million in 1972/73, more than double the previous year's total. Increases for wheat, soybean meal, cattle hides, oilseeds, and tobacco accounted for the gain.

Czechoslovakia shipped 34 percent less agricultural products to the United States in 1972/73, primarily because of a decline in pork which was not offset by gains in other items. U.S. farm product imports from that country fell $1 million. Advances were recorded, however, for cheese, furskins, beer, and confectionary products.

Price increases accounted for most of the rise in U.S. agricultural exports to Hungary, which were 35 percent above last year's $15 million. Soybean meal shipments declined somewhat in volume to 100,000 tons from 116,000, but value amounted to $16.4 million, compared with $12.1 million in 1971/72. Cattle hide shipments fell to 84,000 from 134,000 a year earlier, while value rose to $1.4 million from $1.1 million. Dairy cattle shipments rose to $1.2 million from $77,000, however.

U.S. agricultural imports from Hungary totaled $4.3 million in fiscal 1973--down 13 percent from the fiscal 1972 level. Canned pork accounted for most of the decline; volume fell 31 percent to 3.9 million pounds and value was down 20 percent to $3.4 million. Commodities showing gains were primarily cheese and paprika.

Although U.S. agricultural exports to East Germany showed a marked decline in 1972/73--to $8.4 million from $18.4 million in 1971/72--transshipments through West Germany raised those totals. An estimated $25 million in U.S. corn (463,739 tons) moved through West German ports to East Germany during 1971/72. For 1972/73, transshipments were about 137,883 tons of wheat and 234,400 tons of corn ($8.3 million and $15.5 million, respectively).

For Bulgaria, U.S. agricultural exports more than doubled to $1.8 million because of a 5,600-ton shipment of dry beans valued at nearly $1.3 million. Last year, most of the $707,000 in exports consisted of cattle hides.

Our agricultural shipments to Yugoslavia nearly doubled during 1972/73, jumping to almost $91 million from $47 million a year earlier. Expanded exports included wheat (to $19.2 million from $1.7 million), corn (to $18.4 million from $6.1 million), soybean meal (to $25.7 million from $8.3 million), and cattle hides (to $5.2 million from $2.2 million). Reductions for exports of soybean oil (to $17.6 million from $23.2 million) and dairy cattle (to $180,000 from $767,000) occurred.

U.S. imports of canned pork from Yugoslavia showed an increase, mainly because of higher prices, but the increase was nearly offset by reductions for oriental leaf tobacco. Canned pork volume was about the same as in fiscal 1972, but value rose 29 percent to $13.5 million. Oriental tobacco leaf imports fell 25 percent to 15 million pounds, and value dropped 24 percent to $11 million. Total U.S. agricultural imports from Yugoslavia remained about the same as last year at $34 million.

The export statistics in this article are adjusted for transshipments through Canadian ports. Intransit agricultural commodities previously shown as exports to Canada from July through December 1972 or to the unidentified country code thereafter have been attributed to actual destinations based on data from the Canadian Grain Commission and published in USDA's Grain Market News. In 1972/73, transshipments through Canada to the USSR included 76,857 tons of wheat, 451,942 tons of corn, 33,350 tons of rye, 27,106 tons of barley, and 67,658 tons of soybeans. Using average export unit values for the respective commodities, transshipments amounted to an estimated $52,081,000, which is included in the USSR total. In addition, 22,888 tons of soybeans ($3,700,000) were transshipped through Canada to Poland, and 23,133 tons of wheat ($1,590,000) to Yugoslavia.

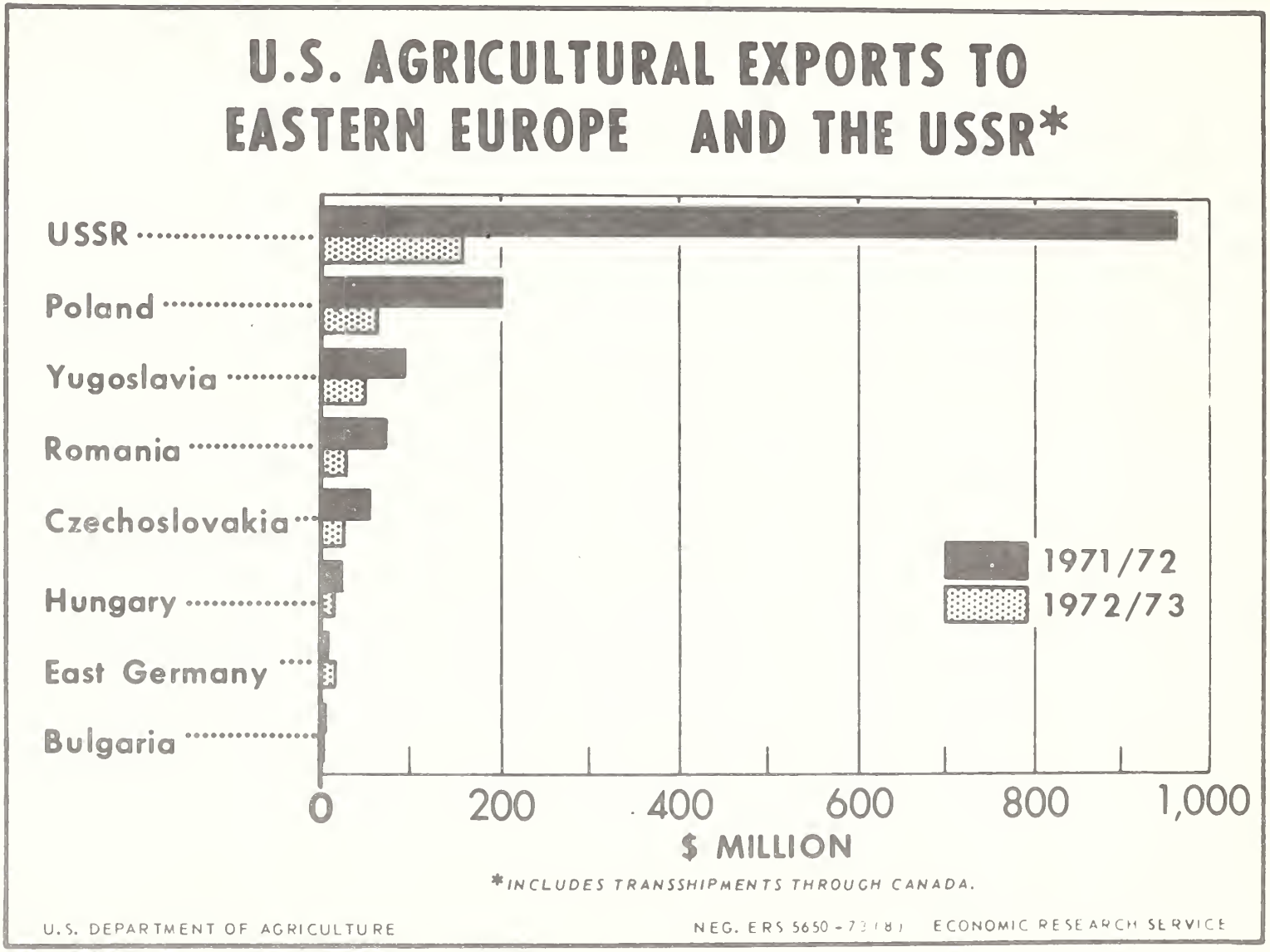
U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO EASTERN EUROPE AND THE USSR*
USSR
Poland
Yugoslavia
Romania
Czechoslovakia
Hungary
East Germany
Bulgaria
1971/72
1972/73
0
200
400
600
800
1,000
$ MILLION
*INCLUDES TRANSSHIPMENTS THROUGH CANADA.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 5650-73(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 3

Table 13.--U.S. agricultural exports to Eastern Europe and the USSR: Value by country, fiscal years 1960-73 1/

Year ending June 30	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Romania	USSR	COMECON total	Yugo-slavia	Albania
					-- 1,000 dollars --					
1960	52	1,151	927	247	92,740	971	661	96,749	37,681	0
1961	6	3,147	1,827	461	149,537	253	13,171	162,249	56,640	0
1962	6	4,029	1,728	499	69,740	216	12,371	88,589	115,637	0
1963	91	3,492	2,452	1,887	87,982	170	9,063	105,137	127,281	0
1964	2,776	11,012	15,920	24,123	136,927	62	134,301	325,121	65,893	0
1965	2,519	3,213	9,669	9,198	46,926	3,357	30,998	105,880	115,572	0
1966	2,660	39,798	19,413	6,243	29,355	4,413	28,157	130,039	124,459	133
1967	1,751	21,136	24,942	7,175	59,914	4,794	21,303	141,015	67,149	35
1968	3,300	6,761	16,439	5,032	52,598	516	6,155	90,801	41,210	0
1969	1,860	5,191	18,352	6,915	55,459	3,594	9,368	100,739	21,906	1
1970	4,428	5,785	24,266	12,934	53,266	14,966	17,763	133,408	22,113	0
1971	3,633	25,939	15,723	19,159	51,720	51,054	12,363	179,591	106,992	0
1972	707	23,654	18,408	15,472	63,182	27,347	157,007	305,777	48,565	131
1973	1,796	54,567	8,391	20,826	200,925	70,493	957,316	1,314,314	92,373	57

1/ Includes transshipments through Canada.

Table 14.--U.S. agricultural imports from Eastern Europe and the USSR: Value by country, fiscal years 1960-73

Year ending June 30	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Romania	USSR	COMECON total	Yugo-slavia	Albania
					-- 1,000 dollars --					
1960	690	1,678	13	1,221	28,387	123	1,580	33,692	7,686	77
1961	948	1,667	8	802	29,588	1,519	1,279	35,811	10,174	29
1962	976	1,023	6	492	33,589	495	1,479	38,060	9,102	109
1963	861	1,049	13	371	27,750	255	1,430	31,729	14,035	102
1964	907	1,139	475	251	27,770	158	2,077	32,777	15,247	92
1965	1,170	1,004	419	364	34,600	238	1,939	39,734	19,003	95
1966	1,806	2,220	226	606	41,354	632	2,801	49,645	22,794	77
1967	2,457	2,144	163	707	49,534	1,204	3,519	59,728	21,704	118
1968	3,142	2,373	66	608	46,971	1,258	2,872	57,290	26,273	128
1969	2,237	1,766	34	529	48,085	1,385	1,967	56,003	27,491	130
1970	1,281	2,629	49	1,804	53,436	954	400	60,553	24,619	141
1971	2,061	2,329	211	4,598	51,859	1,415	3,013	65,486	30,780	174
1972	2,058	1,529	216	4,988	51,467	3,323	3,060	66,641	33,870	342
1973	2,416	1,014	505	4,352	76,713	5,825	4,634	95,459	34,077	477

Table 15.--U.S. agricultural exports to COMECON: Selected commodities by country, quantity and value, fiscal years 1969-73 1/

Commodity and country	Quantity					Value				
	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
	-- Metric tons 2/ --					-- 1,000 dollars --				
Wheat, unmilled:										
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	0	63,683	0	0	0	0	4,078
East Germany	0	0	0	0	105,717	0	0	0	0	6,275
Hungary	0	1	5,040	0	0	0	1	268	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	609,807	0	0	0	0	36,480
Romania	0	0	485,770	0	28,597	0	0	28,674	0	1,440
USSR	4	0	4	2,819	9,477,309	3	0	1	731	567,257
Total	4	1	490,814	2,819	10,285,113	3	1	28,943	731	615,530
Corn, unmilled, excl. seed:										
Czechoslovakia	28	0	214,453	70,106	18,303	4	0	13,788	3,607	994
East Germany	256,235	403,629	173,930	326,956	0	12,419	21,261	10,919	16,773	0
Hungary	41,998	0	0	0	0	1,935	0	0	0	0
Poland	298,226	143,296	170,834	312,764	524,759	14,561	7,634	10,462	16,872	34,863
Romania	0	0	0	21,087	228,930	0	0	0	1,096	12,644
USSR	0	0	0	1,976,695	3,731,437	0	0	0	106,501	210,008
Total	596,487	546,925	559,217	2,707,608	4,503,429	28,919	28,895	35,169	144,849	258,509
Barley, unmilled:										
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	32,652	15,892	0	0	0	1,365	920
Poland	0	0	48,508	17,052	59,287	0	0	2,725	705	2,844
Romania	0	129,565	310,904	32,461	0	0	3,435	11,379	1,428	0
USSR	0	0	0	657,077	186,236	0	0	0	27,103	8,183
Total	0	129,565	359,412	739,242	261,415	0	3,435	14,104	30,601	11,947
Rye, unmilled:										
Poland	0	0	17,323	0	0	0	0	730	0	0
USSR	0	0	0	0	237,769	0	0	0	0	15,644
Total	0	0	17,323	0	237,769	0	0	730	0	15,644
Oats, unmilled:										
Romania	0	0	29,557	0	0	0	0	1,660	0	0
USSR	1	0	0	310,465	36,597	1	0	0	12,576	1,355
Total	1	0	29,557	310,465	36,597	1	0	1,660	12,576	1,355
Grain sorghum, unmilled:										
Bulgaria	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
East Germany	59,756	0	21,000	0	0	2,976	0	1,236	0	0

Continued--

Table 15.--U.S. agricultural exports to COMECON: Selected commodities by country, quantity and value, fiscal years 1969-73 1/--Continued

Commodity and country	Quantity					Value				
	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
	-- Metric tons 2/ --					-- 1,000 dollars --				
Grain sorghum, unmilled--Cont:										
Hungary	50,929	0	0	0	0	2,336	0	0	0	0
Poland	32,004	0	39,624	0	0	1,348	0	2,339	0	0
Total	142,689	0	60,626	0	0	6,660	0	3,576	0	0
Soybeans:										
Bulgaria	0	473	0	0	354	0	72	0	0	69
Czechoslovakia	5,624	13,717	3,126	0	0	559	1,347	319	0	0
East Germany	5,312	0	15,431	0	0	601	0	1,662	0	0
Hungary	0	13,585	32,302	0	0	0	1,411	3,651	0	0
Poland	37,594	141,589	83,362	65,949	167,974	3,638	13,690	9,496	7,646	27,008
Romania	0	0	0	4	19,459	0	0	0	1	5,745
USSR	0	0	0	8	922,987	0	0	0	1	134,266
Total	48,530	169,364	134,221	65,961	1,020,227	4,798	16,520	15,128	7,648	167,088
Oil cake and meal:										
Bulgaria	20,212	48,598	38,781	0	0	1,825	4,299	3,605	0	0
Czechoslovakia	2,000	16,249	64,357	85,688	157,220	170	1,372	6,071	7,737	22,069
East Germany	0	5,100	0	0	0	0	478	0	0	0
Hungary	23,260	126,075	135,810	116,482	100,570	2,200	10,902	13,380	12,389	16,416
Poland	99,062	104,546	87,425	87,096	320,853	9,524	9,773	8,446	9,091	51,808
Romania	15,172	0	0	40,782	117,945	1,266	0	0	3,998	16,048
Total	159,706	300,568	326,373	330,048	696,588	14,985	26,824	31,502	33,215	106,341
Cattle hides (1,000):										
Bulgaria	0	0	0	66	9	0	0	0	699	172
Czechoslovakia	378	318	663	720	1,069	3,056	2,813	5,110	7,058	20,676
East Germany	0	7	30	14	4	0	65	170	158	122
Hungary	26	27	57	134	84	179	216	406	1,079	1,359
Poland	186	222	289	504	714	1,543	2,158	2,252	4,859	14,975
Romania	241	445	417	872	1,013	1,897	3,713	3,350	8,860	21,026
USSR	871	1,735	1,117	579	348	7,819	17,017	8,565	6,509	8,360
Total	1,702	2,754	2,573	2,889	3,241	14,494	25,982	19,853	29,222	66,690
Cotton, raw:										
Czechoslovakia	75	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0
Poland	23,265	11,188	0	8,363	12,691	13,961	6,269	0	6,521	9,137
Romania	0	10,100	7,170	14,699	15,610	0	6,732	4,545	10,902	11,568
Total	23,340	21,288	7,170	23,062	28,301	14,051	13,001	4,545	17,423	20,705

1968-73 1/--Continued

Table .--U.S. agricultural exports to COMECON: Selected commodities by country, quantity and value, fiscal years 1969-73 1/--Continued

Commodity and country	Quantity					Value				
	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
	-- Metric tons 2/ --					-- 1,000 dollars --				
Tobacco, unmanufactured:										
Czechoslovakia	48	12	94	137	445	141	116	209	334	929
East Germany	702	450	212	254	150	1,270	795	398	446	269
Hungary	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Poland	453	409	1	993	979	803	717	2	2,533	2,474
USSR	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	37
Total	1,203	871	307	1,384	1,595	2,214	1,628	609	3,313	3,711
Linseed oil, raw:										
Poland	0	3,625	9,328	12,972	41,726	0	821	1,574	2,533	8,018
USSR	0	0	0	0	20,999	0	0	0	0	4,626
Total	0	3,625	9,328	12,972	62,725	0	821	1,574	2,533	12,644
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables:										
Bulgaria	---	---	---	---	---	0	0	0	0	1,363
Czechoslovakia	---	---	---	---	---	303	56	73	3,034	711
East Germany	---	---	---	---	---	72	811	508	418	997
Poland	---	---	---	---	---	356	7	431	822	2,325
Romania	---	---	---	---	---	283	122	0	74	0
USSR	---	---	---	---	---	0	193	1,057	1,207	3,872
Total	---	---	---	---	---	1,014	1,189	2,069	5,555	9,268
Other:										
Bulgaria	---	---	---	---	---	35	57	27	8	192
Czechoslovakia	---	---	---	---	---	868	81	369	519	3/4,190
East Germany	---	---	---	---	---	1,014	856	830	613	728
Hungary	---	---	---	---	---	265	404	1,454	2,004	4/3,049
Poland	---	---	---	---	---	9,725	12,197	13,263	11,628	5/10,993
Romania	---	---	---	---	---	148	964	1,446	988	6/2,022
USSR	---	---	---	---	---	1,545	553	2,740	2,379	7/3,770
Total	---	---	---	---	---	13,600	15,112	20,129	18,139	24,944

1/ Includes transshipments through Canada. 2/ 2,204.622 pounds per tons. Cattle hide volume in pieces. 3/ Includes "other" oilseeds ($2,823,000) and flaxseed ($708,000). 4/ Includes dairy cattle ($1,215,000). 5/ Includes oilseed flour or meal ($3,750,000), cottonseed oil ($2,062,000), other hides and skins ($1,879,000), and alfalfa seed ($1,104,000). 6/ Includes prepared poultry feeds ($1,670,000). 7/ Includes durum wheat flour ($2,072,000).

Sources: Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, January 1972 and November 1972, U.S. Census Bureau (for 1972/73 data), and Statistics Division, Canadian Grain Commission (for transshipments through Canada).

Table 16.--Transshipments of U.S. agricultural products through Canada: Estimated volume and value, commodity by country, fiscal year 1973

Country	Wheat	Corn	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Soybeans	Wheat	Corn	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Soybeans	Total
	-- Metric tons --						-- 1,000 dollars --						
European Community (EC):													
Belgium-Luxembourg	36,768	25,121	---	---	---	5,144	2,843	1,919	---	---	---	832	5,594
France	45,205	---	---	---	---	24,984	3,638	---	---	---	---	4,695	8,333
Italy	80,449	7,341	74,830	---	---	---	6,686	561	5,156	---	---	---	12,403
Netherlands	275,013	197,790	57,456	---	9,093	59,411	23,049	12,615	3,909	---	1,080	10,020	50,673
West Germany	21,664	68,224	67,951	---	12,497	11,948	1,720	4,351	4,681	---	1,486	2,567	14,805
Subtotal	459,099	298,476	200,237	---	21,590	101,487	37,936	19,446	13,746	---	2,566	18,114	91,808
Denmark	---	---	---	---	---	4,735	---	---	---	---	---	1,119	1,119
Ireland	---	1,600	---	---	---	---	---	89	---	---	---	---	89
United Kingdom	156,516	41,072	---	---	---	26,317	13,382	2,280	---	---	---	5,345	21,007
Subtotal	156,516	42,672	---	---	---	31,052	13,382	2,369	---	---	---	6,464	22,215
COMECON:													
Poland	---	---	---	---	---	22,888	---	---	---	---	---	3,700	3,700
USSR	76,857	451,942	27,106	33,350	---	67,658	4,603	28,158	1,867	2,057	---	15,396	52,081
Subtotal	76,857	451,942	27,106	33,350	---	90,546	4,603	28,158	1,867	2,057	---	19,096	55,781
Other Europe:													
Austria	41,340	---	---	---	---	---	3,038	---	---	---	---	---	3,038
Malta	---	2,769	2,765	---	---	---	---	211	191	---	---	---	402
Norway	44,389	---	---	---	---	3,184	4,130	---	---	---	---	752	4,882
Portugal	15,540	16,383	---	---	---	---	1,507	1,251	---	---	---	---	2,758
Spain	---	91,465	---	---	---	45,450	---	5,077	---	---	---	8,607	13,684
Switzerland	5,688	5,359	---	---	---	---	402	298	---	---	---	---	700
Yugoslavia	23,133	---	---	---	---	---	1,590	---	---	---	---	---	1,590
Subtotal	130,090	115,976	2,765	---	---	48,634	10,667	6,837	191	---	---	9,359	27,054
Asia:													
Bangladesh	91,526	---	---	---	---	---	7,878	---	---	---	---	---	7,878
China, People's Republic of	---	59,360	---	---	---	---	---	4,534	---	---	---	---	4,534
India	61,779	---	---	---	---	---	4,970	---	---	---	---	---	4,970
Israel	32,413	19,380	---	---	---	---	3,144	1,480	---	---	---	---	4,624
Japan	---	1,041	---	---	---	118,823	---	80	---	---	---	22,302	22,382
Lebanon	---	13,716	---	---	---	---	---	1,048	---	---	---	---	1,048
Korea, Republic of	---	14,148	---	---	---	---	---	902	---	---	---	---	902
Saudi Arabia	9,689	---	---	---	---	---	940	---	---	---	---	---	940
Taiwan	---	---	24,929	---	---	---	---	---	1,718	---	---	---	1,718
Subtotal	195,407	107,645	24,929	---	---	118,823	16,932	8,044	1,718	---	---	22,302	48,996
Africa:													
Algeria	20,820	---	---	---	---	---	2,019	---	---	---	---	---	2,019
Ghana	26,834	---	---	---	---	---	2,603	---	---	---	---	---	2,603
Morocco	12,601	---	---	---	---	---	1,222	---	---	---	---	---	1,222
Nigeria	2,449	1,092	---	---	---	---	237	61	---	---	---	---	298
Zaire	5,280	---	---	---	---	---	512	---	---	---	---	---	512
Subtotal	67,984	1,092	---	---	---	---	6,593	61	---	---	---	---	6,654
Latin America:													
Dominican Republic	14,996	---	---	---	---	---	1,454	---	---	---	---	---	1,454
Mexico	19,405	---	---	---	---	---	1,333	---	---	---	---	---	1,333
Venezuela	3,320	---	---	---	---	---	228	---	---	---	---	---	228
Subtotal	37,721	---	---	---	---	---	3,015	---	---	---	---	---	3,015
Total	1,123,674	1,017,803	255,037	33,350	21,590	390,542	93,128	64,915	17,522	2,057	2,566	75,335	255,523

SPECIAL in this issue

EXPORT PRICE RISES FAR EXCEED RECORD IMPORT PRICE ADVANCES

by
Hans G. Hirsch 1/

We can now look at price developments during the first complete quarter after the devaluation of the dollar last February. The intent of devaluation is to make imports dearer to the domestic consumer and exports cheaper to the foreign buyer. Higher priced imports ought to result in a reduced volume of imports, while exports, which have become lower priced to foreign buyers, ought to increase in volume. These intended results are supposed to reduce payment and trade imbalances which led to devaluation.

The volume of U.S. agricultural exports has increased, indeed. For the 13 leading commodities, which accounted for over three-quarters of all agricultural exports in fiscal 1973, the volume of spring quarter exports was 42 percent higher than the volume of a year earlier. For fiscal year 1973, the first complete fiscal year following the December 1971 devaluation of the dollar, the volume of leading agricultural exports was up similarly--36 percent. Most of these volume increases have been commodity-specific. In author's view, dollar devaluation has played a secondary role in causing these increases.

Contrary to intent and theory, the volume of imports has also increased. The volume of spring quarter imports of the leading agricultural commodities was 18 percent above that of a year earlier, and the volume of fiscal 1973 imports of such commodities was 5 percent above the volume of a year earlier. Even more than with respect to exports, commodity-specific developments were decisive in bringing about these increases, contrary to the postulates of currency devaluation.

In fiscal 1973, prices of the 13 leading U.S. agricultural export commodities averaged 25.8 percent higher than in fiscal 1972 (table 17). Even this rapid rate of inflation was dwarfed, however, by the average rate of increase over a year earlier in the April-June quarter, which was 47.9 percent. Both rates of increase were far in excess of the rates of the devaluations of the dollar in December 1971 and February 1973--8.57 and 11.05 percent, respectively --a combined 20.57 percent. Because of commodity-specific developments, prices did not remain stable in the seller's currency (dollars) or rise only slightly in response to competitive shifts of patronage from other supplying countries to the devaluing country.

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Spring quarter export prices averaged 17.8 percent higher than prices of the preceding winter quarter. Winter quarter prices, in turn, were 15.2 percent above the fall quarter 1972 prices.

Prices of the 12 leading U.S. agricultural import commodities also rose at an alarming rate--16.6 percent during fiscal 1973 and 25.8 percent (sic) during April-June compared with a year earlier. However, import prices rose substantially less than export prices. Thus, the terms-of-trade indexes (export prices divided by import prices) were favorable--107.9 for the fiscal year and 117.6 for the spring quarter. This meant that the same combination of export goods which paid for the purchase of 100 units of a combination of import goods during fiscal year 1972 and the April-June quarter of that year paid for the purchase of 107.9 and 117.6 units, respectively, of such goods a year later.

These favorable terms of trade fulfill an aspiration associated with currency devaluation. Yet, because most of our agricultural imports originate in countries other than the countries to which most of our agricultural exports go, the changing price relationships implicit in "favorable terms of trade" may involve deteriorating terms of trade to developing countries.

Although the prices (unit values) of nearly all commodities rose, both during the year and the quarter, soybean meal, soybeans, and hides pulled up the export price indexes the most. The price of soybean meal had been stable for years, ranging narrowly from 3.9 to 4.5 cents a pound for 25 quarters; but it began to rise above that range in the spring of 1972. It climbed from 4.5 to 5.8 cents during 1972 and surged to 7.2 cents in the winter quarter and to 9.2 cents in the spring quarter of 1973, an 89-percent rise over a year earlier. The average fiscal 1973 price of 7.0 cents was 56 percent above the fiscal 1972 price. The price of soybeans had ranged only slightly more, in relative terms, from $2.66 to $3.22 a bushel, during the same 25-quarter period. It climbed from $3.19 to $3.55 during 1972 and surged to $4.60 in the winter quarter and to $6.42 in the spring quarter of 1973, an 88-percent rise over a year earlier. The average fiscal 1973 price of $4.52 was 40 percent above that of fiscal 1972.

The spring quarter soybean unit value 2/ of $6.42 a bushel was about twice as high as the long-time price level; but it was only about two-thirds as high as the average of the weekly export price quotations, basis prompt or 30-day shipment, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports. That average was $9.05 a bushel, $2.64 higher than the average export unit value. This large difference essentially reflects a time lag between contracting at some earlier time when the price was still lower and actual exportation at a time when the quoted price was much higher than at the time of contracting. For the fiscal year as a whole, the average quoted price of $5.66 compares with an export unit value of $4.52.

When soybean meal and soybean prices climbed outside their long-time ranges in the spring of 1972, the price of soybean oil, by contrast, began a drop which lasted over four quarters, through March 1973. Finally, during the spring quarter, the price of soybean oil rose 23 percent over the winter-quarter average and 6.6 percent over that of the spring 1972 quarter. Because of the earlier decline in the soybean oil price, the fiscal 1973 price averaged 11 percent below that of a year earlier. Normally, the oil price is about three times the meal price; recently it has been

2/ For the sake of simplicity, the unit values here discussed, and shown in table 17, are generally called "prices." However, in the context of this paragraph, the distinction between unit values and prices is crucial.

Table 17.--Unit values of 25 leading U.S. agricultural trade commodities, years and quarters ending June 1973 1/

Commodity	Unit	Unit value					
		Year ending June			Quarter ending June		
		1973	1972	1973 1972	1973	1972	1973 1972
		Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
Export commodities:							
Wheat	Bu.	1.983	1.676	118.3	2.158	1.677	128.7
Wheat flour	Cwt.	4.967	4.060	122.3	5.510	4.000	137.8
Corn	Bu.	1.653	1.373	120.4	1.934	1.365	141.7
Sorghum grain	do.	1.655	1.416	116.9	1.888	1.410	133.9
Soybeans	do.	4.522	3.225	140.2	6.418	3.414	188.0
Soybean meal	Cwt.	7.043	4.522	155.8	9.224	4.878	189.1
Soybean oil	Lb.	.128	.144	88.9	.145	.136	106.6
Cotton	do.	.359	.317	113.2	.446	.332	134.3
Tobacco, flue-cured	do.	1.252	1.158	108.1	1.183	1.083	109.2
Rice, milled	Cwt.	10.840	8.606	126.0	12.890	8.796	146.5
Tallow, inedible	do.	8.981	8.155	110.1	10.878	7.657	142.1
Hides, cattle, whole	No.	19.656	9.636	204.0	19.727	12.394	159.2
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	.263	.287	91.6	.352	.294	119.7
Average, i.e., index number 2/				125.8			147.9
Import commodities:							
Coffee	do.	.494	.397	124.4	.546	.406	134.5
Sugar	Cwt.	8.161	7.502	108.8	8.392	7.985	105.1
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	.634	.540	117.4	.748	.558	134.1
Hams	do.	.967	.829	116.6	1.164	.843	138.1
Rubber	do.	.166	.143	116.1	.221	.135	163.7
Cocoa beans	do.	.313	.225	139.1	.362	.229	158.1
Bananas	Cwt.	4.532	4.408	102.8	4.500	4.470	100.7
Wines	Gal.	4.692	4.417	106.2	5.057	4.504	112.3
Tobacco	Lb.	.590	.591	99.8	.592	.592	100.0
Cattle, dutiable	No.	155.097	117.158	132.4	183.009	112.858	162.2
Tomatoes	Lb.	.154	.150	102.7	.152	.148	102.7
Wool, except free in bond	do.	.870	.504	172.7	1.141	.563	202.7
Average, i.e., index number 2/				116.6			125.8
Terms of trade (export index divided by import index)				107.9			117.6

1/ Unit values were computed from the value and quantity figures published in Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States. Cotton poundages were obtained from U.S. Bureau of the Census Reports, Supplement to EM 522.

2/ The index numbers are of "Fisher's Ideal" type.

only 1.6 times the meal price. Soybeans yield about 78 percent meal and 18 percent oil--that is, about 4-1/3 as much meal as oil. Thus, the meal content of soybeans normally is worth about 1.4 times as much as the oil extracted (4-1/3 divided by 3). Recently, the meal content has been worth about 2.7 times the oil content (4-1/3 divided by 1.6).

Cattle hide prices surged from slightly over $8 a hide in 1971 to $15 in 1972, attained a record $22.50 in the winter quarter of 1973, and dropped to $19.73 in the spring quarter; but that price was still 59 percent above a year earlier, and the virtually identical fiscal year average price was twice as high as the fiscal 1972 average price.

Quarterly export prices for the 10 commodities other than soybeans, soybean meal, and hides averaged 32.3 percent above a year earlier, a rise more nearly in line with the average rise in quarterly import prices (25.8 percent). Of these 10 commodity prices, that of rice rose the most, 46.5 percent. Export volume of milled rice declined drastically, while exports of the lower priced, husked, brown rice increased as a partial offset. Its price rose 42.7 percent, almost as much as that of milled rice; but at $10.62 a hundredweight, brown, husked rice cost buyers $2.27 less than milled rice during the spring quarter, whereas a year earlier that differential was only $1.36. In fiscal 1973, the milled rice price averaged $10.84 and was 26 percent above that of a year earlier.

The inedible tallow price was $10.88 a hundredweight during the spring 1973 quarter, up 42 percent from a year earlier, but the fiscal year price was only 10 percent above that of a year earlier.

The quarterly corn price, at $1.93 a bushel, was up 42 percent and for the first time in 2 years, it was decisively above the price of sorghum grain. During fiscal year 1973, these two feed grains were exported at identical average prices, $1.65 a bushel--the corn price was a fifth higher than in fiscal year 1972 and the sorghum grain price, a sixth higher.

Cotton acreage was one of the principal sufferers from bad weather during the planting season. The spring 1973 quarterly cotton price was 44.6 cents a pound, up one-third. The fiscal year price averaged 35.9 cents and was 13 percent above the fiscal 1972 price. The August Crop Report estimates cotton acreage to be harvested about 0.6 million acres, or 4.5 percent below 1972. With indicated yield down 3 percent, indicated production is 1 million bales or 7 percent below 1972.

Wheat exports showed a quarterly unit value of $2.16 a bushel and a fiscal year unit value of $1.98, compared with $1.68 in the spring and also the entire fiscal year 1972. The price of flour rose more rapidly than that of wheat, 38 percent in the spring quarter and 22 percent during the fiscal year, possibly because of a shorter lag between contracting and exportation than in the case of wheat.

As the United States is importing significant quantities of nonfat dry milk during calendar year 1973, exports of that commodity have shrunk to nominal quantities. But the fiscal 1973 average price--mostly pertaining to July-December 1972 exports--was 8 percent below the fiscal 1972 price. The export unit value of tobacco was up 9 percent for the spring quarter and 8 percent for the fiscal year, a rate of increase that was only somewhat in excess of the rate of long-term increase in the tobacco export price. Moreover, the spring quarter tobacco price was significantly less than the fall and winter quarter prices, as it has been every year, at least since 1965.

Among import commodities, clothing wool showed by far the steepest price increase--it more than doubled from spring 1972 to spring 1973 and was up 73 percent during the the fiscal year; but clothing wool imports were stable at a low volume. The unit

value of dutiable cattle was up 62 percent for the spring quarter and about one-third for the fiscal year. Prices of beef and veal and hams were up--slightly over one-third for the quarter and about one-sixth for the fiscal year.

The price of coffee, by far the leading import commodity, was 54.6 cents a pound during the spring quarter--also up slightly over one-third compared with a year earlier. The fiscal year average price was 49.4 cents--almost one-fourth above the fiscal 1972 price of 39.7 cents.

Steep price increases occurred for two other tropical products, rubber and cocoa beans, up 64 and 58 percent, respectively, during the spring quarter. Compared with the spring-quarter rubber price of 22.1 cents a pound, the fiscal year price of 16.6 cents was quite low and only one-sixth higher than that of a year earlier, although rubber prices had risen from quarter to quarter throughout fiscal 1973. Cocoa prices, however, had advanced more sharply from their low point of 21.1 cents a pound in the winter quarter of 1972. Their fiscal year 1973 price of 31.3 cents was 39 percent above the fiscal 1972 price.

The price of wines during the spring 1973 quarter was 12.3 percent higher than a year earlier, but only half that much, 6.2 percent, during the fiscal year.

The price of sugar increased less during the spring quarter--5.1 percent--than during the fiscal year--8.8 percent.

In contrast to all those steep price increases, prices of tomatoes, bananas, and imported tobacco were quite stable, both during the spring quarter and for the fiscal year as a whole.

International Price Highlights

SELECTED PRICE SERIES OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

July, the first month of the new wheat marketing year, brought no relief from the rise in wheat prices despite the harvesting of a bumper crop in the United States. The price of U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter wheat, ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports, averaged $2.99 a bushel in July, up 3.0 percent from June. This price was only moderately above the $2.94 range of monthly averages during the preceding 7 months (table 18). But during the early part of August, quotations jumped--first to $3.95, and, in the second week, to $4.60.

The export price of Canadian No. 1 Western Red Spring wheat, 14-percent protein, in store at Lake Superior ports, which had risen 12 percent from May to June, rose another 15 percent in July. At Can. $3.57 a bushel, it was more than twice as high as a year earlier and 58 cents higher than the export price for U.S. wheat, compared with a similar premium of only 7 cents in July 1972. On August 15, Canadian wheat was quoted at $5.19. Strangely, all Canadian wheats remained unquoted in British markets in July and through the middle of August. Ordinarily, one would expect quotations for forward shipment of new crop wheat.

U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter wheat, c.i.f. U.K., was quoted at 62.63 pounds sterling a long ton in July, up 13 percent from June, 29 percent from May, and two-and-one-fourth as high as during fiscal year 1972. The dollar per metric ton equivalent of that price--$156.56--exceeds the Gulf ports price by an abnormal $46.79. In fiscal 1972, that margin averaged $8.60 and in fiscal 1973, $8.01. Australian wheat continued unquoted in British markets for the fourth consecutive month; so that price series is not shown in table 18.

Similarly there has been no quotation of Thai rice for export since early March because of a virtual ban on new export contracts. Prices during the winter quarter averaged $194 a metric ton--compared with a U.S. export unit value for milled rice of $248 during that quarter and $284 during the spring quarter.

U.S. No. 2 yellow corn, f.o.b. Gulf ports, was quoted at virtually the same price per metric ton as wheat--$110. In fiscal 1972, the export price of corn amounted to $52.30, less than half its level in July 1973, and was 87 percent of the buyer's price for wheat. In fiscal 1973, corn was priced at $71, 79 percent of the buyer's price of wheat. The price of No. 3 yellow corn, c.i.f. U.K., was $139.46 in July, 18 percent higher than in June and almost $20 higher than the Gulf ports price. The c.i.f. U.K.--Gulf ports differential averaged $8 in fiscal 1972 and $11 in 1973.

The price of Argentine corn, c.i.f. Rotterdam rose to $145.19 a metric ton in July, 16 percent above the June price and 48 percent above the May price. The price of U.S. No. 2 sorghum grain, c.i.f. Rotterdam rose from $108.85 a ton in June to $121.73 in July, a 12-percent increase; steep as this rise was, it was less than that in the c.i.f. price of both U.S. and Argentine corn. The price of U.S. sorghum grain, c.i.f. Rotterdam was 84 percent of the price of Argentine corn in the same location; both in July 1973 and a year earlier; but the differential between these two feed grain prices was $23.46 a ton recently compared with only $11.02 a year earlier.

The spot export price for soybeans. f.o.b. Gulf ports, dropped from $10.69 a bushel in price to $7.58 during the first half of July, climbed back to $10.46 during the second half, and averaged $9.02 for the month. After the first week of August, as the old marketing year drew to its end, soybeans were not quoted f.o.b. Gulf ports. There was no quotation for the forward shipment of soybeans, c.i.f. U.K. New crop soybeans, c.i.f. Rotterdam, were quoted at $7.78 a bushel ($285.96 a metric ton) in June and $8.61 a bushel ($316.44 a metric ton) in July. These averages were considerably less than the corresponding f.o.b. Gulf ports quotations shown in table 18 and discussed above.

The c.i.f. Rotterdam price for U.S. soybean meal reached a record $665 a metric ton on June 9. Thereafter, it dropped to $405 at the end of the month. The monthly average was $580. It must be assumed that little actual trading took place in the $405-$665 price range. The abnormality of these prices is demonstrated, first by comparison with the July 1972 price of $124.88 and second by comparison with the recent July forward price for new crop soybeans c.i.f. Rotterdam, of $316. Normally, the soybean meal price per ton is somewhat lower than the corresponding soybean price.

The c.i.f. Liverpool price for American cotton advanced from 55.25 cents a pound in June to 65.00 cents in July, an 18-percent increase. This steep advance does not pertain to scarce old-crop cotton at the end of the August-July marketing year but the new-crop cotton for shipment in the fall. It reflects the market's appreciation of unusually heavy export commitments and the reduction in cotton acreage and yield caused by bad weather during the planting season. The August Crop Report, subsequently, showed indicated U.S. cotton production of 12,740,000 bales, compared with 13,702,000 bales produced in 1972.

The price of imported cow meat f.o.b. U.S. port of entry, which had been rather stable in the 81-84 cents a pound range during April-June, rose to a record 90.4 cents in July. The New York spot price of Santos No. 4 coffee continued to climb as it has every month since the beginning of 1973. At 69 cents a pound, the recent July price was 26 percent above the level of a year ago and 45 percent above June 1972, the month before a serious freeze in Parana, Brazil, was reported which affected the crop now being marketed.

World market sugar was quoted at 9.86 cents a pound, up 1 percent from June and 1 cent above the price of sugar destined for the U.S. market. The latter was fractionally below June but 9.7 percent above a year ago. The June and July price increase of cocoa beans exceeded that of all other prices shown in table 18 . At 88.6 cents a pound, it was 26 percent higher than in June and 176 percent higher than a year earlier. The movement of the rubber price has been similar; at 43.6 cents a pound, it was about one-sixth higher than in June and almost one-and-one-half higher than a year earlier.

Table 18.--Selected price series of international significance

Year and month	Wheat, No. 1, Can. West. Red Spring, 14% protein in store, Ft. Wm.-Pt. Art.-Thunder Bay	Wheat, U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter, ordinary protein, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports 1/						Wheat, U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment		Wheat, No. 1, Can. West. Red Spring, 14% protein, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment		Rice, Thailand, White, 5% broken, f.o.b. Bangkok
		Buyer's price		Export payment		Seller's price						
	Can. $/bu.	$/bu.	$/m.t.	$/bu.	$/m.t.	$/bu.	$/m.t.	£/l.t.	$/m.t.	£/l.t.	$/m.t.	$/m.t.
July 1972-June 1973 average	2.45	2.51	92.07	0.05	1.88	2.56	93.95	41.63	100.08	45.90	110.36	174.00
1972												
July	1.70	1.63	60.08	.12	4.32	1.75	64.39	27.37	65.95	31.80	76.60	137.73
August	1.78	1.72	63.13	.33	11.98	2.04	75.10	28.42	68.54	32.46	78.29	159.86
September	2.10	2.14	78.54	.17	6.25	2.31	84.79	35.06	84.23	38.43	92.39	160.79
October	2.31	2.36	86.90	0	0	2.36	86.90	40.23	94.81	42.32	99.72	167.38
November	2.34	2.45	90.02	0	0	2.45	90.02	40.64	94.03	44.14	102.21	175.71
December	2.57	2.86	105.09	0	0	2.86	105.09	46.78	108.01	50.20	115.85	182.57
1973												
January	2.67	2.94	108.03	0	0	2.94	108.03	48.20	111.77	50.79	117.82	179.21
February	2.68	2.69	98.84	0	0	2.69	98.84	43.77	104.57	51.23	122.88	198.10
March	2.68	2.72	99.94	0	0	2.72	99.94	41.91	102.00	50.00	121.66	204.65
April	2.68	2.81	103.25	0	0	2.81	103.25	43.09	105.36	50.00	122.23	n.q.
May	2.77	2.84	104.44	0	0	2.84	104.44	48.64	121.04	2/51.88	2/129.30	n.q.
June	3.10	2.90	106.56	0	0	2.90	106.56	55.50	140.70	57.33	145.34	n.q.
July	3.57	2.99	109.77	0	0	2.99	109.77	62.63	156.56	n.q.	n.q.	n.q.

Year and month	Corn, U.S. No. 2 yellow, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports	Corn, U.S. No. 3 yellow, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment		Corn, Argentine, c.i.f. Rotterdam		Sorghum grain, U.S. No. 2, c.i.f. Rotterdam		Soybeans, U.S. No. 2 yellow, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports		Soybeans, U.S. No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment		Soybean meal, U.S., 44%, c.i.f. Rotterdam
	$/bu.	$/m.t.	£/l.t.	$/m.t.	$/bu.	$/m.t.	$/bu.	$/m.t.	$/bu.	$/m.t.	£/l.t.	$/m.t.	$/m.t.
July 1972-June 1973 average	1.82	71.49	34.30	82.44	2.22	87.43	2.01	78.92	5.66	207.88	70.60	168.72	222.06
1972													
July	1.37	53.93	24.76	59.64	1.74	68.50	1.46	57.48	3.69	135.58	57.93	139.54	124.88
August	1.41	55.51	25.59	61.72	1.74	68.50	1.52	59.92	3.69	135.58	57.97	139.80	125.15
September	1.50	58.86	28.01	67.34	1.92	75.59	1.65	64.96	3.62	133.01	59.40	142.80	130.62
October	1.45	57.08	28.69	67.60	2.05	80.70	1.74	68.50	3.52	129.34	60.23	141.92	138.62
November	1.51	59.45	30.40	70.40	2.08	81.89	1.75	68.89	3.76	138.16	65.30	151.21	157.50
December	1.74	68.50	38.74	87.99	2.32	91.33	2.14	84.25	4.37	160.57	3/66.20	155.22	199.50
1973													
January	1.99	78.34	40.20	93.26	2.39	94.09	2.33	91.73	4.79	176.00	3/95.25	224.50	219.50
February	2.06	81.10	36.63	87.86	2.29	90.15	2.26	88.97	6.43	236.26	3/83.18	202.71	256.88
March	2.03	79.92	35.23	85.72	2.23	87.79	2.12	83.46	6.86	252.06	3/72.55	179.37	237.50
April	1.95	76.77	35.81	87.54	2.20	86.61	2.07	81.49	6.92	254.36	3/73.18	181.76	243.25
May	2.20	86.41	40.80	101.68	2.50	98.42	2.25	88.58	9.55	350.98	3/77.85	197.14	353.80
June	2.57	101.97	46.75	118.52	3.19	125.58	2.77	108.85	10.69	392.67	n.q.	n.q.	477.50
July	2.79	109.64	55.75	139.46	3.69	145.19	3.09	121.73	9.02	331.50	n.q.	n.q.	580.00

Continued--

Table 18.--Selected price series of international significance--Continued

Year and month	Cotton, American, Memphis Territory strict middling, 1-1/16 inches, c.i.f. Liverpool		Imported cow meat, 90% lean, frozen, boneless, f.o.b. U.S. port of entry		Coffee from Santos, #4, New York, spot		Sugar, cane, raw, 96°, spot, f.o.b. & stowed, port of origin				Cocoa beans from Accra, New York, spot		Rubber, No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets, New York, spot	
							to world market		to U.S. market 4/					
	¢/lb.	$/m.t.	¢/lb.	$/kg	¢/lb.	$/kg	¢/lb.	$/m.t.	¢/lb.	$/m.t.	¢/lb.	¢/kg	¢/lb.	¢/kg
July 1972-June 1973 average	40.91	901.98	75.88	1.673	59.96	1.322	8.21	181.04	8.22	181.24	43.2	95.22	24.4	53.8
1972														
July	34.06	750.94	68.56	1.511	54.79	1.208	5.58	123.02	8.07	177.91	32.1	70.77	17.7	39.0
August	32.70	720.91	67.68	1.492	59.75	1.317	6.30	138.89	8.24	181.66	33.6	74.16	17.8	39.3
September	31.33	690.70	66.78	1.472	57.44	1.266	7.06	155.65	8.22	181.22	36.3	80.03	18.3	40.3
October	32.55	717.60	66.50	1.466	57.50	1.268	7.42	163.58	8.15	179.68	38.4	84.66	20.2	44.5
November	36.50	804.68	67.44	1.487	57.50	1.268	7.25	159.83	7.91	174.38	37.1	81.79	20.3	44.8
December	38.80	855.39	71.03	1.566	57.50	1.268	9.08	200.18	7.97	175.71	37.9	83.50	21.4	47.1
1973														
January	42.38	934.31	77.05	1.699	57.70	1.272	9.40	207.23	8.12	179.01	37.4	82.45	22.9	50.5
February	43.50	959.01	85.88	1.893	59.88	1.320	9.06	199.74	7.86	173.28	39.3	86.64	25.2	55.6
March	45.91	1,012.14	90.31	1.991	62.63	1.381	8.89	195.99	8.14	179.46	43.7	96.34	28.9	63.7
April	46.23	1,019.19	84.19	1.856	64.00	1.411	9.06	199.74	8.34	183.86	51.2	112.88	30.9	68.1
May	51.75	1,140.88	83.70	1.845	64.80	1.428	9.67	213.18	8.74	192.68	61.1	134.70	31.7	69.9
June	55.25	1,218.04	81.44	1.795	66.00	1.455	9.77	215.39	8.89	195.99	70.2	154.76	37.4	82.5
July	65.00	1,432.99	90.40	1.992	69.00	1.521	9.86	217.37	8.85	195.11	88.6	195.25	43.6	96.1

1/ Buyer's price equals seller's price minus export payment, except for rounding errors.
2/ 13½ percent protein plus premium for 14 percent protein quoted Fort William-Port Arthur-Thunder Bay.
3/ Pound sterling per metric ton.
4/ New York spot price minus .625 ¢/lb. duty and minus freight and insurance from Caribbean to New York.

Sources: Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, FAO; The Public Ledger, London; Grain Market News, AMS, USDA; Foreign Agriculture, FAS, USDA; Bangkok Board of Trade; Reuter's; Cotton and General Economic Review, Liverpool; The National Provisioner, Chicago; The Wall Street Journal; The Journal of Commerce; New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Spot Market Prices.

Table 19.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July 1972 and 1973

Commodity	July 1972	July 1973 1/	Change
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products	11	5	-55
Fats, oils, and greases	18	27	+50
Hides and skins, including furskins	34	27	-21
Cattle hides, whole	30	21	-30
Furskins	1	3	+200
Other hides and skins	3	3	0
Meats and meat products	16	22	+38
Poultry and poultry products	7	10	+43
Other	5	12	+140
Total animals and products	91	103	+13
Cotton, excluding linters	18	59	+228
Feeds and fodders, excluding protein meal:			
Corn byproducts	3	12	+300
Alfalfa meal	2	2	0
Other	5	14	+180
Total feeds and fodders, except oil cake and meal	10	28	+180
Fruits and preparations	41	42	+2
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products	116	340	+193
Rice	42	32	-24
Wheat and products	107	272	+154
Other	7	16	+129
Total grains and preparations	272	660	+143
Nuts and preparations	3	2	-33
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils	20	23	+15
Soybeans	92	112	+22
Protein meal	36	59	+64
Other	21	25	+19
Total oilseeds and products	169	219	+30
Tobacco, unmanufactured	40	49	+23
Vegetables and preparations	20	33	+65
Other	17	23	+35
Total agricultural exports	681	1,218	+79

1/ Preliminary.

Table 20.--U.S. agricultural exports by regions, July 1972 and 1973

Region 1/	1972	1973	Change
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Western Europe	217	382	+76
Enlarged EC	171	337	+97
Eastern Europe and USSR 2/	39	96	+146
USSR	13	79	+508
Asia	254	452	+78
Japan 3/	107	178	+66
People's Republic of China	0	60	---
Latin America	71	106	+49
Canada, excluding transshipments	66	73	+11
Canadian transshipments	0	61	---
Africa	28	43	+54
Oceania	6	5	-17
Total	681	1,218	+79

1/ Not adjusted for transshipments.
2/ Includes Yugoslavia.
3/ Exports of cotton to Japan and the People's Republic of China adjusted based on trade report.

Table 21.--U.S. farm export unit values, July 1972 and 1973 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average unit value 2/		Change	
		1972	1973		
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
Soybean meal	S.ton	101.40	270.50	+169.10	+167
Soybeans	Bu.	3.48	7.87	+4.39	+126
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	.08	.15	+.07	+88
Rice, milled basis	M.ton	180.92	333.11	+152.19	+84
Feed grains	do.	51.90	86.12	+34.22	+66
Corn	Bu.	1.36	2.20	+.84	+62
Dried peas	Lb.	.07	.11	+.04	+57
Grain sorghum	Bu.	1.32	2.04	+.72	+55
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	.24	.37	+.13	+54
Pork, except offals	do.	.46	.69	+.23	+50
Almonds, shelled	do.	.68	1.02	+.34	+50
Wheat	Bu.	1.64	2.38	+.74	+45
Raisins	Lb.	.32	.45	+.13	+41
Beef and veal, except offals	do.	1.00	1.30	+.30	+30
Cottonseed oil	do.	.14	.18	+.04	+29
Cattle hides	No.	14.51	18.05	+3.54	+24
Alfalfa meal, dehydrated	S.ton	47.76	58.11	+10.35	+22
Soybean oil	Lb.	.14	.17	+.03	+21
Tobacco, unmanufactured	do.	.95	1.11	+.16	+17
Offals, edible	do.	.35	.40	+.05	+14
Tobacco, flue-cured, stemmed	do.	1.18	1.34	+.16	+14
Peaches, canned	do.	.15	.17	+.02	+13
Oranges 3/	do.	.09	.10	+.01	+11
Fruit cocktail, canned	do.	.20	.22	+.02	+10
Tobacco, flue-cured, unstemmed	do.	1.00	1.05	+.05	+5
Dried beans	do.	.11	.11	0	0
Cotton, raw	R.bale	160.53	153.89	-6.64	-4
Grapes, fresh	Lb.	.27	.26	-.01	-4
Lemons and limes	do.	.12	.11	-.01	-8

1/ Listed in order of percent change from previous year. 2/ Total export value reported devided by total quantity exported. 3. Includes tangerines

Table 22.--U.S. agricultural exports to COMECON: Quantity and value by principal commodities and countries, July 1972 and 1973

	Unit	USSR				Poland				Romania			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
		Thou.	Thou.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	Thou.	Thou.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	Thou.	Thou.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Wheat, unmilled	Mton	53	886	3,176	53,664	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corn, unmilled	do.	50	341	2,708	19,282	0	31	0	2,115	96	0	5,005	0
Barley, unmilled	do.	142	0	5,615	0	26	0	1,082	0	0	0	0	0
Oats, unmilled	do.	37	0	1,355	0	0	12	0	715	0	0	0	0
Rye, unmilled	do.	0	44	0	2,931	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grain sorghums	do.	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	2,293	0	0	0	0
Oil cake and meal	do.	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	716	0	0	0	0
Cattle hides, whole	No.	32	0	525	0	48	24	725	585	123	100	1,790	1,525
Linseed oil, raw	Lb.	0	22,044	0	2,660	16,986	5,596	1,416	713	0	0	0	0
Other	---	---	---	0	154	---	---	586	2,105	---	---	0	0
Total	---	---	---	13,379	78,691	---	---	3,809	9,242	---	---	6,795	1,525

	Unit	Czechoslovakia				Hungary				East Germany			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
		Thou.	Thou.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	Thou.	Thou.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	Thou.	Thou.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Wheat, unmilled	Mton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corn, unmilled	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barley, unmilled	do.	16	0	920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oats, unmilled	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rye, unmilled	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grain sorghums	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil cake and meal	do.	11	15	993	4,370	1/	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Cattle hides, whole	No.	139	32	2,169	522	16	5	235	118	0	0	0	0
Linseed oil, raw	Lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	---	---	---	115	254	---	---	262	79	---	---	276	565
Total	---	---	---	4,197	5,146	---	---	505	197	---	---	276	565

	Unit	Bulgaria				COMECON			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
		Thou.	Thou.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	Thou.	Thou.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Wheat, unmilled	Mton	0	0	0	0	53	886	3,176	53,664
Corn, unmilled	do.	0	0	0	0	146	372	7,713	21,397
Barley, unmilled	do.	0	0	0	0	184	0	7,617	0
Oats, unmilled	do.	0	0	0	0	37	12	1,355	715
Rye, unmilled	do.	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	2,931
Grain sorghums	do.	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	2,293
Oil cake and meal	do.	0	0	0	0	11	20	1,001	5,086
Cattle hides, whole	No.	1	0	11	0	359	161	5,455	2,750
Linseed oil, raw	Lb.	0	0	0	0	16,986	27,640	1,416	3,373
Other	---	---	---	0	0	---	---	1,239	3,157
Total	---	---	---	11	0	---	---	28,972	95,366

1/ Less than 500.

Table 23.--U.S. exports to the EC: Value by commodity, July 1972 and 1973

Commodity	1972	1973
	-- 1,000 dollars --	
Variable-levy commodities: 1/		
Feed grains	35,020	111,153
Corn	33,441	96,101
Grain sorghums	1,579	3,280
Barley	0	4,206
Oats	0	7,566
Rice	625	919
Rye grain	0	0
Wheat grain	8,342	27,184
Wheat flour	103	17
Beef and veal, excluding variety meats	230	93
Pork, excluding variety meats	23	10
Poultry and eggs	866	1,770
Live poultry	134	268
Broilers and fryers	0	84
Stewing chickens	0	0
Turkeys	552	1,053
Other poultry	0	227
Eggs	180	138
Dairy products	1	34
Lard 2/	7	8
Other	943	3,750
Total variables	46,160	144,938
Nonvariable-levy commodities:		
Canned poultry 3/	126	0
Cotton, excluding linters	196	2,233
Fruits and preparations	5,789	4,835
Fresh fruits	2,290	2,438
Citrus	2,290	2,438
Oranges and tangerines	824	1,357
Lemons and limes	1,239	843
Grapefruits	227	238
Other	0	0
Apples	0	0
Grapes	0	0
Other	0	0
Dried fruits	1,080	388
Raisins	357	61
Prunes	644	322
Other	79	5
Fruit juices	997	1,428
Orange	720	723
Grapefruit	166	533
Other	111	172
Canned fruits 4/	1,368	448
Peaches	179	166
Fruit cocktail	156	54
Pineapples	830	183
Other	203	45
Other fruits	54	133

Continued--

Table 23.--U.S. exports to the EC: Value by commodity, July 1972 and 1973--Continued

Commodity	1972	1973
	-- 1,000 dollars --	
Nonvariable-levy commodities--Continued:		
Vegetables and preparations	1,268	3,844
Pulse	247	3,078
Dried beans	206	2,591
Dried peas	41	487
Fresh vegetables	0	0
Canned vegetables	39	195
Asparagus	9	23
Other	30	172
Hops	114	0
Other vegetables and preparations	868	571
Hides and skins	3,711	3,275
Cattle hides	3,144	1,792
Calf and kip skins	113	120
Other	454	1,363
Oilseeds and products	51,593	71,761
Oil cake and meal	24,961	37,536
Soybean	22,252	33,367
Other	2,709	4,169
Oilseeds	24,520	32,873
Soybeans	14,689	28,919
Flaxseeds	2,873	0
Other	6,958	3,954
Vegetable oils	2,112	1,352
Cottonseed	673	0
Soybean	2	0
Linseed	329	2
Other	1,108	1,350
Tallow	2,683	5,049
Tobacco, unmanufactured	17,028	19,510
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 3/	4,143	4,468
Nuts and preparations	901	77
Corn byproducts, feed 5/	3,162	11,872
Food for relief and charity	0	0
Other	4,335	11,107
Total nonvariables	94,935	138,031
Total EC	141,095	282,969

1/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on Sept. 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on Nov. 1, 1964. 2/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity, while lard for industrial use in bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use. 3/ Although canned poultry and pork variety meats are subject to variable levies, these cannot exceed the amount of import duties bound in GATT. 4/ Variable levy on sugar-added content. 5/ Mainly corn gluten feed and meal, which are nonvariable-levy commodities; but may contain small quantities of other corn products, subject to variable levies (see "Export Highlights, March 1970").

Table 24.--U.S. exports to the Enlarged EC: Value by commodity
July 1972 and 1973--Continued

Commodity	1972	1973
	---1,000 dollars --	
Nonvariable-levy commodities--Continued:		
Other fruits	98	198
Vegetables and preparations	2,682	7,386
Pulse	1,050	5,240
Dried beans	740	4,548
Dried peas	310	692
Fresh vegetables	1	7
Canned vegetables	104	641
Asparagus	59	114
Other	45	527
Hops	253	0
Other vegetables and preparations	1,274	1,498
Hides and skins	4,234	4,397
Cattle hides	3,208	2,057
Calf and kip skins	157	144
Other	869	2,196
Oilseeds and products	59,567	82,001
Oil cake and meal	25,888	41,832
Soybean	22,982	36,048
Other	2,906	5,784
Oilseeds	29,840	37,990
Soybeans	19,648	31,393
Flaxseeds	2,873	0
Other	7,319	6,597
Vegetable oils	3,839	2,179
Cottonseed	1,375	271
Soybean	21	3
Linseed	788	2
Other	1,655	1,903
Tallow 3/	2,883	5,692
Tobacco, unmanufactured	18,434	26,303
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 3/	6,214	5,379
Nuts and preparations	1,367	192
Corn byproducts, feed 5/	3,164	11,880
Food for relief and charity	0	0
Other	6,620	16,441
Total nonvariables	113,025	168,713
Total Enlarged EC	170,687	336,617

1/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on Sept. 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on Nov. 1,1964. 2/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity, while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use. 3/ Although canned poultry and pork variety meats are subject to variable levies, these cannot exceed the amount of import duties bound in GATT. 4/ Variable levy on sugar-added content. 5/ Mainly corn gluten feed and meal, which are nonvariable-levy commodities; but may contain small quantities of other corn products, subject to variable levies (see "Export Highlights, March 1970").

Table 24.--U.S. exports to the Enlarged EC: Value by commodity, July 1972 and 1973

Commodity	1972	1973
	-- 1,000 dollars --	
Variable-levy commodities: 1/		
Feed grains	40,778	128,684
Corn	38,313	112,489
Grain sorghums	2,465	4,423
Barley	0	4,206
Oats	0	7,566
Rice	1,155	1,336
Rye grain	0	0
Wheat grain	12,042	31,288
Wheat flour	107	20
Beef and veal, excluding variety meats	251	208
Pork, excluding variety meats	23	10
Poultry and eggs	1,142	2,163
Live poultry	139	287
Broilers and fryers	2	130
Stewing chickens	4	0
Turkeys	683	1,221
Other poultry	15	228
Eggs	299	297
Dairy products	5	34
Lard 2/	988	33
Other	1,171	4,128
Total variables	57,662	167,904
Nonvariable-levy commodities:		
Canned poultry 3/	126	1
Cotton, excluding linters	553	3,095
Fruits and preparations	7,181	5,946
Fresh fruits	2,633	2,786
Citrus	2,624	2,757
Oranges and tangerines	1,071	1,539
Lemons and limes	1,326	955
Grapefruits	227	263
Other	0	0
Apples	0	9
Grapes	0	0
Other	9	20
Dried fruits	1,819	528
Raisins	900	97
Prunes	825	421
Other	94	10
Fruit juices	1,093	1,742
Orange	782	989
Grapefruit	169	542
Other	142	211
Canned fruits 4/	1,538	692
Peaches	225	174
Fruit cocktail	234	161
Pineapples	864	252
Other	215	105

Continued--

TABLE 25.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE BY COMMODITY

COMMODITY	UNIT	JULY-JULY QUANTITY 1972 THOU.	JULY-JULY QUANTITY 1973 1/ THOU.	JULY-JULY VALUE 1972 1,000 DOL.	JULY-JULY VALUE 1973 1/ 1,000 DOL.	JULY QUANTITY 1972 THOU.	JULY QUANTITY 1973 1/ THOU.	JULY VALUE 1972 1,000 DOL.	JULY VALUE 1973 1/ 1,000 DOL.
ALL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	3,684,400	5,305,900	---	---	3,684,400	5,305,900
NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	3,003,570	4,087,811	---	---	3,003,570	4,087,811
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	680,830	1,218,089	---	---	680,830	1,218,089
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS	---	---	---	90,926	102,553	---	---	90,926	102,553
ANIMALS LIVE, EX POULTRY	---	---	---	2,310	6,330	---	---	2,310	6,330
CATTLE	NO	3	11	1,620	5,265	3	11	1,620	5,265
OTHER	---	---	---	690	1,065	---	---	690	1,065
DAIRY PRODUCTS	---	---	---	11,387	4,653	---	---	11,387	4,653
ANHYDROUS MILK FAT	LB	6	0	4	0	6	0	4	0
BUTTER	LB	44	12	30	10	44	12	30	10
CHEESE AND CURD	LB	490	698	411	638	490	698	411	638
MILK AND CREAM:									
CONDENSED OR EVAPORATED	LB	3,445	3,108	638	620	3,445	3,108	638	620
DRY, WHOLE MILK AND CREAM	LB	4,871	3,797	493	1,006	4,871	3,797	493	1,006
FRESH	GAL	112	105	196	162	112	105	196	162
NONFAT DRY	LB	31,101	284	8,061	78	31,101	284	8,061	78
OTHER	---	---	---	1,554	2,140	---	---	1,554	2,140
FATS, OILS, AND GREASES	LB	220,535	175,981	17,705	26,703	220,535	175,981	17,705	26,703
LARD AND OTHER RENDERED PIG FAT	LB	12,727	4,120	1,475	649	12,727	4,120	1,475	649
TALLOW:									
EDIBLE	LB	219	3,226	27	477	219	3,226	27	477
INEDIBLE	LB	191,120	161,489	14,757	24,380	191,120	161,489	14,757	24,380
OTHER	LB	16,469	7,146	1,445	1,197	16,469	7,146	1,445	1,197
MEATS AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	LB	33,543	35,632	15,803	22,074	33,543	35,632	15,803	22,074
BEEF AND VEAL, EXCEPT OFFALS	LB	4,038	6,005	4,058	7,835	4,038	6,005	4,058	7,835
PORK, EXCEPT OFFALS	LB	5,966	5,175	2,753	3,556	5,966	5,175	2,753	3,556
OFFALS, EDIBLE, VARIETY MEATS	LB	20,633	18,503	7,316	7,390	20,633	18,503	7,316	7,390
OTHER	LB	2,906	5,948	1,676	3,293	2,906	5,948	1,676	3,293
POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS	---	---	---	7,150	9,669	---	---	7,150	9,669
POULTRY, LIVE:									
BREEDING CHICKS	NO	1,313	1,105	1,170	1,515	1,313	1,105	1,170	1,515
BABY CHICKS, EX BREEDING CHICKS	NO	1,953	1,809	390	327	1,953	1,309	390	327
OTHER	---	---	---	232	122	---	---	232	122
POULTRY MEAT, FRESH, FROZEN:									
CHICKENS	LB	8,020	7,488	1,948	2,757	8,020	7,488	1,948	2,757
TURKEYS	LB	2,911	4,175	1,120	1,795	2,911	4,175	1,120	1,795
OTHER	LB	833	1,162	338	605	833	1,162	338	605
POULTRY, CANNED AND SPECIALTIES	LB	854	752	319	310	854	752	319	310
EGGS IN THE SHELL, FOR HATCHING	DOZ	953	881	851	999	953	881	851	999
EGGS IN THE SHELL, OTHER	DOZ	217	333	79	234	217	333	79	234
EGGS, DRIED AND OTHERWISE PRESERVED	LB	526	354	452	452	526	354	452	452
HIDES AND SKINS, INC FURSKINS	---	---	---	33,632	26,901	---	---	33,632	26,901
CATTLE HIDES, WHOLE	NO	2,050	1,146	29,750	20,683	2,050	1,146	29,750	20,683
OTHER	---	---	---	3,882	6,218	---	---	3,882	6,218

CONTINUED--

TABLE 25.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE BY COMMODITY--CONTINUED

COMMODITY	UNIT	JULY-JULY QUANTITY 1972 THOU.	JULY-JULY QUANTITY 1973 1/ THOU.	JULY-JULY VALUE 1972 1,000 DOL.	JULY-JULY VALUE 1973 1/ 1,000 DOL.	JULY QUANTITY 1972 THOU.	JULY QUANTITY 1973 1/ THOU.	JULY VALUE 1972 1,000 DOL.	JULY VALUE 1973 1/ 1,000 DOL.
OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCTS	---	---	---	2,939	6,223	---	---	2,939	6,223
HAIR, ANIMAL, EX WOOL OR FINE HAIR	LB	119	37	53	28	119	37	53	28
SAUSAGE CASINGS	LB	1,340	1,678	1,139	1,830	1,340	1,678	1,139	1,830
WOOL, UNMANUFACTURED, INC FINE HAIR	CLB	1,667	1,735	819	2,738	1,667	1,735	819	2,738
OTHER	---	---	---	928	1,627	---	---	928	1,627
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	---	---	---	589,904	1,115,535	---	---	589,904	1,115,535
COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED	RBA	124	409	18,122	59,470	124	409	18,122	59,470
COTTON, RAW	RBA	110	381	17,685	58,587	110	381	17,685	58,587
LINTERS	RBA	13	29	437	883	13	29	437	883
FRUITS AND PREPARATIONS	---	---	---	40,873	42,111	---	---	40,873	42,111
CANNED	LB	18,029	14,379	3,275	2,910	18,029	14,379	3,275	2,910
CHERRIES	LB	799	268	194	120	799	268	194	120
FRUIT COCKTAIL	LB	3,663	3,833	730	853	3,663	3,833	730	853
PEACHES	LB	4,508	4,919	659	847	4,508	4,919	659	847
PEARS	LB	273	243	49	51	273	243	49	51
PINEAPPLES	LB	7,016	2,985	1,162	512	7,016	2,985	1,162	512
OTHER	LB	1,771	2,132	481	528	1,771	2,132	481	528
DRIED	LB	15,327	4,055	4,454	1,818	15,327	4,055	4,454	1,818
PRUNES	LB	6,394	2,520	1,596	1,120	6,394	2,520	1,596	1,120
GRAPES (RAISINS)	LB	8,064	1,144	2,570	510	8,064	1,144	2,570	510
OTHER	LB	869	391	289	188	869	391	289	188
FRESH	LB	236,298	240,917	27,471	29,716	236,298	240,917	27,471	29,716
APPLES	LB	4,661	5,018	599	947	4,661	5,018	599	947
BERRIES	LB	3,077	4,460	796	1,265	3,077	4,460	796	1,265
GRAPEFRUITS	LB	22,965	27,517	3,057	3,362	22,965	27,517	3,057	3,362
GRAPES	LB	11,757	10,863	3,161	2,354	11,757	10,863	3,161	2,854
LEMONS AND LIMES	LB	49,843	41,886	5,979	4,602	49,843	41,886	5,979	4,602
ORANGES,TANGERINES,AND CLEMENTINE	LB	62,054	57,115	5,477	5,607	62,054	57,115	5,477	5,607
PEARS	LB	4,000	5,786	511	838	4,000	5,786	511	838
OTHER	LB	77,942	88,271	7,891	10,241	77,942	88,271	7,891	10,241
FRUIT JUICES	GAL	2,846	3,324	5,161	7,074	2,846	3,324	5,161	7,074
GRAPEFRUIT	GAL	620	595	905	1,102	620	595	905	1,102
ORANGE	GAL	1,402	1,813	3,334	4,527	1,402	1,813	3,334	4,527
OTHER	GAL	825	916	922	1,445	825	916	922	1,445
FROZEN FRUITS	LB	1,125	923	254	261	1,125	923	254	261
OTHER	---	---	---	257	332	---	---	257	332
NUTS AND PREPARATIONS	LB	4,513	1,875	3,030	1,808	4,513	1,875	3,030	1,808
ALMONDS	LB	2,498	505	1,709	508	2,498	505	1,709	508
WALNUTS	LB	491	60	166	41	491	60	166	41
OTHER	LB	1,524	1,310	1,155	1,259	1,524	1,310	1,155	1,259

CONTINUED--

TABLE 25.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE BY COMMODITY--CONTINUED

COMMODITY	UNIT	JULY-JULY QUANTITY 1972 THOU.	JULY-JULY QUANTITY 1973 1/ THOU.	JULY-JULY VALUE 1972 1,000 DOL.	JULY-JULY VALUE 1973 1/ 1,000 DOL.	JULY QUANTITY 1972 THOU.	JULY QUANTITY 1973 1/ THOU.	JULY VALUE 1972 1,000 DOL.	JULY VALUE 1973 1/ 1,000 DOL.
GRAINS AND PREPARATIONS	---	---	---	272,050	659,679	---	---	272,050	659,679
FEED GRAINS AND PRODUCTS	MT	2,259	3,989	118,051	343,364	2,259	3,989	118,051	343,364
FEED GRAINS	MT	2,231	3,944	115,788	339,664	2,231	3,944	115,788	339,664
BARLEY	BU	8,544	9,490	7,704	17,398	8,544	9,490	7,704	17,398
CORN	BU	63,480	123,275	86,134	270,781	63,480	123,275	86,134	270,781
GRAIN SORGHUMS	BU	15,584	20,645	20,570	42,078	15,584	20,645	20,570	42,078
OATS	BU	2,535	5,632	1,380	9,406	2,535	5,632	1,380	9,406
MALT AND FLOUR, INC BARLEY MALT	LB	12,394	9,977	784	737	12,394	9,977	784	737
CORN GRITS AND HOMINY	LB	2,800	7,540	121	419	2,800	7,540	121	419
CORNMEAL	CWT	149	314	678	1,684	149	314	678	1,684
CORN STARCH	LB	6,259	5,419	610	747	6,259	5,419	610	747
OATMEAL AND GROATS	CWT	0	20	0	87	0	20	0	87
OATMEAL & OATS, ROLLED, ETC	LB	1,047	218	71	26	1,047	218	71	26
RICE, MILLED BASIS	LB	540,513	214,125	41,602	32,126	540,513	214,125	41,602	32,126
MILLED	LB	207,602	201,735	17,956	30,687	207,602	201,735	17,956	30,687
HUSKED, BROWN	LB	332,911	12,390	23,646	1,438	332,911	12,390	23,646	1,438
RYE	BU	0	4,661	0	7,822	0	4,661	0	7,822
WHEAT AND PRODUCTS	BU	64,270	114,084	106,937	272,379	64,270	114,084	106,937	272,379
WHEAT	BU	59,152	110,095	96,832	261,556	59,152	110,095	96,832	261,556
WHEAT FLOUR	CWT	1,791	1,585	7,558	9,282	1,791	1,585	7,558	9,282
OTHER WHEAT PRODUCTS	BU	1,035	376	2,548	1,541	1,035	376	2,548	1,541
BAKERY PRODUCTS	LB	1,575	1,483	552	629	1,575	1,483	552	629
INFANTS AND DIETETIC FOODS	LB	2,780	5,755	254	806	2,780	5,755	254	806
BLENDED FOOD PRODUCTS	LB	38,548	8,447	3,344	1,097	38,543	8,447	3,344	1,097
OTHER	---	---	---	1,309	1,456	---	---	1,309	1,456
FEEDS AND FODDERS, EX OIL CAKE&MEAL	---	---	---	10,305	28,335	---	---	10,305	28,335
CORN BYPRODUCTS, FEED 2/	STN	54	131	3,168	12,043	54	131	3,168	12,043
ALFALFA MEAL, DEHYDRATED	STN	16	10	761	589	16	10	761	589
ALFALFA MEAL, SUN-CURED	STN	17	21	816	628	17	21	816	623
ALFALFA HAY CUBES	STN	1	7	52	386	1	7	52	386
POULTRY FEEDS, PREPARED	STN	7	5	1,170	1,601	7	5	1,170	1,601
OTHER	---	---	---	4,339	13,088	---	---	4,339	13,088
OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS	---	---	---	169,345	218,641	---	---	169,345	218,641
OIL CAKE AND MEAL	STN	358	234	36,189	59,228	353	234	36,189	59,228
SOYBEAN OIL CAKE AND MEAL	STN	324	192	32,865	51,845	324	192	32,865	51,845
OTHER	STN	34	43	3,324	7,382	34	43	3,324	7,382
OILSEEDS	---	---	---	106,859	124,573	---	---	106,859	124,573
FLAXSEED	BU	1,040	0	2,873	0	1,040	0	2,873	0
SOYBEANS	BU	26,278	14,237	91,537	111,985	26,278	14,237	91,537	111,985
SAFFLOWER SEED	LB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	---	---	---	12,450	12,588	---	---	12,450	12,588
VEG OILS AND WAXES	LB	194,927	200,505	26,296	34,841	194,927	200,505	26,296	34,841
COTTONSEED OIL	LB	33,461	39,049	4,825	6,853	33,461	39,049	4,825	6,853
SOYBEAN OIL	LB	110,636	95,124	15,050	16,101	110,636	95,124	15,050	16,101
OTHER	LB	50,830	66,331	6,421	11,886	50,830	66,331	6,421	11,886

CONTINUED--

TABLE 25.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE BY COMMODITY--CONTINUED

COMMODITY	UNIT	JULY-JULY QUANTITY 1972 THOU.	JULY-JULY QUANTITY 1973 1/ THOU.	JULY-JULY VALUE 1972 1,000 DOL.	JULY-JULY VALUE 1973 1/ 1,000 DOL.	JULY QUANTITY 1972 THOU.	JULY QUANTITY 1973 1/ THOU.	JULY VALUE 1972 1,000 DOL.	JULY VALUE 1973 1/ 1,000 DOL.
TOBACCO,UNMANUFACTURED	LB	42,497	43,775	40,311	48,585	42,497	43,775	40,311	48,585
BURLEY	LB	3,403	6,000	3,885	7,437	3,403	6,000	3,885	7,437
CIGAR WRAPPER	LB	99	154	191	971	99	154	191	971
DARK-FIRED KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE	LB	762	486	550	471	762	486	550	471
FLUE-CURED	LB	28,419	27,397	30,258	33,122	28,419	27,397	30,258	33,122
MARYLAND	LB	487	918	449	913	487	918	449	913
BULK SMOKING TOBACCO	LB	3,332	3,652	3,722	4,738	3,332	3,652	3,722	4,738
OTHER	LB	5,995	5,168	1,256	933	5,995	5,168	1,256	933
VEGETABLES AND PREPARATIONS	---	---	---	19,801	32,591	---	---	19,801	32,591
CANNED	LB	5,888	12,545	1,197	2,436	5,888	12,545	1,197	2,436
ASPARAGUS	LB	381	492	112	175	381	492	112	175
CORN	LB	998	3,371	176	574	998	3,371	176	574
SOUPS	LB	1,511	2,081	350	476	1,511	2,081	350	476
TOMATOES,TOMATO SAUCE AND PUREE	LB	1,127	3,773	183	656	1,127	3,773	183	656
OTHER	LB	1,871	2,828	375	556	1,871	2,828	375	556
PULSES	LB	27,018	83,936	2,493	9,544	27,018	83,936	2,498	9,544
DRIED BEANS	LB	13,116	63,804	1,494	6,926	13,116	63,304	1,494	6,926
DRIED PEAS, INC COW AND CHICK	LB	11,551	15,907	751	1,733	11,551	15,907	751	1,733
DRIED LENTILS	LB	2,351	4,225	254	835	2,351	4,225	254	835
FRESH	LB	177,165	170,613	9,785	12,355	177,165	170,613	9,785	12,355
LETTUCE	LB	12,018	4,634	518	445	12,018	4,634	518	445
ONIONS	LB	14,677	12,867	1,022	1,071	14,677	12,867	1,022	1,071
POTATOES, EXCEPT SWEET POTATOES	LB	94,257	95,789	3,091	3,814	94,257	95,789	3,091	3,814
TOMATOES	LB	19,410	27,300	2,560	4,570	19,410	27,300	2,560	4,570
OTHER	LB	36,803	30,024	2,594	3,055	36,803	30,024	2,594	3,055
FROZEN VEGETABLES	LB	1,538	1,924	316	380	1,538	1,924	316	380
HOPS	LB	687	560	667	630	687	560	667	630
SOUPS AND VEGETABLES, DEHYDRATED	LB	2,328	2,652	1,147	1,274	2,328	2,652	1,147	1,274
TOMATO JUICE, CANNED	GAL	115	141	119	154	115	141	119	154
VEGETABLE SEASONINGS	LB	4,749	4,290	1,058	1,185	4,749	4,290	1,058	1,185
OTHER	---	---	---	3,011	4,032	---	---	3,011	4,032
OTHER VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	---	---	---	16,067	24,315	---	---	16,067	24,315
COFFEE	LB	1,252	3,173	1,246	2,717	1,252	3,173	1,246	2,717
DRUGS, HERBS, ROOTS, ETC	LB	714	1,132	773	854	714	1,132	773	854
ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS	LB	1,082	1,401	3,094	4,374	1,082	1,401	3,094	4,374
FLAVORING SIRUPS, SUGARS, EXTRACTS	---	---	---	3,611	4,903	---	---	3,611	4,903
HONEY	LB	245	2,055	88	939	245	2,055	88	939
NURSERY STOCK	---	---	---	509	649	---	---	509	649
SEEDS, EXCEPT OILSEEDS	LB	8,699	10,478	2,618	3,380	8,699	10,478	2,618	3,380
SPICES	LB	557	633	415	560	557	633	415	560
OTHER	---	---	---	3,712	5,940	---	---	3,712	5,940

1/ PRELIMINARY

Table 26.--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by commodity, July 1972 and 1973

Commodity or commodity group	July 1972	July 1973	Change
Supplementary	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Cattle and calves	7	8	+14
Dairy products and eggs	13	46	+254
Hides and skins, including furskins	8	11	+38
Meats and meat products, excluding poultry:			
Beef and veal	73	91	+25
Pork	24	32	+33
Other meats and products	5	4	-20
Sausage casings	2	3	+50
Wool, apparel	2	2	---
Other animals and animal products	10	12	+20
Total animals and products	144	209	+45
Cotton, raw, excluding linters	1	1/	---
Feeds and fodders, excluding oil cake	3	4	+33
Fruits and preparations	12	15	+25
Grains and preparations	7	8	+14
Nuts and preparations, edible	10	14	+40
Oilseeds, oilnuts, and products:			
Coconut oil	5	6	+20
Copra	1	3	+200
Olive oil, inedible	3	3	---
Other oilseeds and products	10	11	+10
Seeds and nursery stock, excluding oilseeds	1	1	---
Sugar and molasses:			
Sugar, cane or cane	66	76	+15
Molasses, inedible	5	5	---
Tobacco, unmanufactured	10	12	+20
Vegetables and preparations	15	20	+33
Wines and malt beverages:			
Wines	16	27	+69
Malt beverages	4	4	---
Other supplememtary vegetable products	7	10	+43
Total supplementary products	320	428	+34
Complementary			
Bananas, fresh	15	13	-13
Cocoa and chocolate:			
Cocoa beans	10	14	+40
Cocoa butter	1	1	---
Cocoa and chocolate prepared	4	4	---
Coffee:			
Coffee, green or crude	79	117	+48
Coffee, soluble	6	7	+17
Drugs, crude	2	3	+50
Essential oils	3	5	+67
Fibers, unmanufactured	1	1	---
Rubber, crude:			
Rubber, crude, dry form	11	20	+82
Rubber, latex	1	2	+100
Silk, raw	1/	1/	---
Spices	3	3	---
Tea, crude	4	5	+25
Wool, carpet	5	6	+20
Other complementary products	6	5	-17
Total complementary products	151	206	+36
Total agricultural imports	472	635	+35

1/ Less than $500,000.

Table 27.--Average unit values for principal imported agricultural products; July 1972 and 1973

Commodity	Unit	July 1972	July 1973
		-- Dollars --	
Cattle, 200-700 lbs.	No.	105.10	205.88
Cattle, 700 lbs. and over	do.	405.41	523.27
Beef, boneless, fresh or frozen	Lb.	.58	.75
Pork, hams and shoulders, canned	do.	.82	1.21
Pork, frozen	do.	.49	.63
Cheese, Emmenthaler	do.	.59	.61
Milk, dry, not over 3% butterfat	do.	0	.33
Cheese, Edam and Gouda	do.	.64	.69
Casein, excluding mixtures	do.	.49	.53
Sheep and lamb skins	do.	1.01	1.46
Mink furskins	No.	10.34	15.48
Wool, apparel	Clb.	.62	1.35
Cotton, raw	Rble	142.00	125.29
Apples	Lb.	.15	.16
Oranges	do.	.06	.07
Oranges, canned, mandarin	do.	.21	.23
Canteloupe, fresh	do.	.03	.08
Pineapples, canned	do.	.12	.13
Stawberries, frozen	do.	.15	.21
Brazil nuts, shelled	do.	.42	.57
Pistachio nuts, not shelled	do.	.79	.84
Cashew nuts, shelled	do.	.61	.70
Barley	Bu.	1.28	2.04
Biscuits, cakes and wafers	Lb.	.40	.41
Copra	do.	.05	.12
Coconut oil	do.	.09	.13
Palm oil	do.	.08	.11
Sugar, cane or beet	Ston	159.17	166.77
Molasses, inedible	Gal.	.14	.22
Cucumbers, fresh	Lb.	.13	.07
Onions	do.	.14	.17
Peppers	do.	.13	.15
Squash	do.	.07	0
Tomatoes, fresh	do.	.16	.15
Tomatoes, canned	do.	.11	.11
Tomatoe paste and sauce	do.	.14	.15
Tobacco leaf, oriental	do.	.63	.60
Beer and ale	Gal.	1.24	1.37
Wine, still grape	do.	4.30	5.27
Bananas, fresh	Lb.	.05	.04
Coffee, green	do.	.42	.56
Coffee, roasted or ground	do.	.55	.62
Coffee, soluble	do.	1.38	1.70
Cocoa beans	do.	.25	.41
Cocoa butter	do.	.53	1.02
Lime oil	do.	4.63	5.84
Sisal and henequin	Lton	131.04	162.65
Rubber, natural, dry	Lb.	.14	.25
Rubber, natural, latex	do.	.16	.20
Pepper, unground, black	do.	.39	.44
Silk, raw	do.	8.29	11.95
Vanilla beans	do.	2.12	5.52
Tea, crude	do.	.40	.37
Wool, carpet	Clb.	.51	.99

TABLE 28.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE BY COMMODITY

COMMODITY	UNIT	JULY-JULY QUANTITY 1972 THOU.	JULY-JULY QUANTITY 1973 1/ THOU.	JULY-JULY VALUE 1972 1,000 DOL.	JULY-JULY VALUE 1973 1/ 1,000 DOL.	JULY QUANTITY 1972 THOU.	JULY QUANTITY 1973 1/ THOU.	JULY VALUE 1972 1,000 DOL.	JULY VALUE 1973 1/ 1,000 DOL.
ALL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	4,297,200	5,591,700	---	---	4,297,200	5,591,700
NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	3,825,644	4,957,135	---	---	3,825,644	4,957,135
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	471,556	634,565	---	---	471,556	634,565
SUPPLEMENTARY	---	---	---	320,331	428,450	---	---	320,331	428,450
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS	---	---	---	143,753	208,504	---	---	143,753	208,504
ANIMALS, LIVE	---	---	---	8,858	10,436	---	---	8,858	10,436
BABY CHICKS	NO	543	354	205	196	543	354	205	196
CATTLE, DUTIABLE	NO	47	33	6,371	7,451	47	33	6,371	7,451
CATTLE FOR BREEDING, FREE	NO	1	1	611	568	1	1	611	568
HORSES	NO	0	0	1,051	1,287	0	0	1,051	1,287
OTHER	---	---	---	619	934	---	---	619	934
DAIRY PRODUCTS	---	---	---	12,621	45,328	---	---	12,621	45,328
CHEESE	LB	14,847	31,243	8,291	18,040	14,847	31,243	8,291	18,040
BLUE MOLD, INCLUDING ROQUEFORT	LB	611	1,357	616	1,059	611	1,357	616	1,059
CHEDDAR	LB	231	4,279	168	2,264	231	4,279	168	2,264
COLBY	LB	1	546	0	257	1	546	0	257
EDAM AND GOUDA	LB	640	2,446	409	1,681	640	2,446	409	1,681
ROMANO,REGGIANO,PARMESANO	LB	589	822	393	623	589	822	393	623
PECORINO	LB	1,332	1,659	927	1,286	1,332	1,659	927	1,286
SWISS	LB	3,886	7,046	2,346	4,404	3,886	7,046	2,346	4,404
OTHER	LB	7,556	13,088	3,433	6,466	7,556	13,088	3,433	6,466
BUTTER	LB	2	64	2	40	2	64	2	40
CASEIN AND MIXTURES	LB	7,687	7,970	3,865	3,484	7,687	7,970	3,865	3,484
ICE CREAM	GAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	---	---	---	462	23,766	---	---	462	23,766
HIDES AND SKINS, INCLUDING FURSKINS	---	---	---	8,040	11,256	---	---	8,040	11,256
CALF AND KIP SKINS	LB	136	786	88	477	136	786	88	477
CATTLE HIDES	LB	1,199	2,774	436	901	1,199	2,774	436	901
GOAT AND KID SKINS	LB	339	185	370	262	339	185	370	262
SHEEP AND LAMB SKINS	LB	4,190	4,302	4,235	6,263	4,190	4,302	4,235	6,263
FURSKINS	---	---	---	2,197	2,617	---	---	2,197	2,617
OTHER	---	---	---	712	736	---	---	712	736
MEATS AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	LB	165,897	153,436	101,739	126,888	165,897	153,436	101,739	126,888
BEEF AND VEAL	LB	120,943	118,934	72,653	91,032	120,943	118,934	72,653	91,032
CANNED	LB	9,622	8,128	5,987	6,265	9,622	8,128	5,987	6,265
FRESH OR FROZEN	LB	102,767	104,399	59,875	77,996	102,767	104,399	59,875	77,996
PREPARED OR PRESERVED	LB	8,554	6,407	6,791	6,771	8,554	6,407	6,791	6,771
MUTTON, GOAT, AND LAMB	LB	9,966	2,957	3,335	1,751	9,966	2,957	3,335	1,751
PORK	LB	31,992	29,626	23,804	32,086	31,992	29,626	23,804	32,086
FRESH OR FROZEN	LB	6,038	5,667	2,933	3,608	6,038	5,667	2,933	3,608
HAMS AND SHOULDERS,CND,COOKED,ETC	LB	23,322	22,373	19,081	27,000	23,322	22,373	19,081	27,000
OTHER	LB	2,633	1,586	1,790	1,478	2,633	1,586	1,790	1,478
OTHER	LB	2,996	1,919	1,947	2,020	2,996	1,919	1,947	2,020

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TABLE 28 .--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE BY COMMODITY--CONTINUED

COMMODITY	UNIT	JULY-JULY QUANTITY 1972 THOU.	JULY-JULY QUANTITY 1973 1/ THOU.	JULY-JULY VALUE 1972 1,000 DOL.	JULY-JULY VALUE 1973 1/ 1,000 DOL.	JULY QUANTITY 1972 THOU.	JULY QUANTITY 1973 1/ THOU.	JULY VALUE 1972 1,000 DOL.	JULY VALUE 1973 1/ 1,000 DOL.
POULTRY PRODUCTS	---	---	---	302	700	---	---	302	700
EGGS, DRIED AND OTHERWISE PRESERVED	LB	1	3	0	3	1	3	0	3
EGGS IN THE SHELL	DOZ	180	1,206	252	620	180	1,206	252	620
POULTRY MEAT	LB	22	71	49	77	22	71	49	77
OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCTS	---	---	---	12,194	13,896	---	---	12,194	13,896
BEESWAX	LB	154	271	105	210	154	271	105	210
BONES, HOOFS, AND HORNS	---	---	---	639	647	---	---	639	647
BRISTLES, CRUDE OR PREPARED	LB	241	292	1,045	1,283	241	292	1,045	1,283
FATS, OILS, AND GREASES	LB	1,592	1,492	216	263	1,592	1,492	216	263
FEATHERS AND DOWNS, CRUDE, SORTED	LB	771	536	1,295	1,114	771	536	1,295	1,114
GELATIN	---	---	---	1,374	1,598	---	---	1,374	1,598
HAIR, UNMANUFACTURED	LB	771	586	678	679	771	586	678	679
SAUSAGE CASINGS	---	---	---	2,385	3,048	---	---	2,385	3,048
OSSEIN	LB	1,434	1,541	609	725	1,434	1,541	609	725
RENNET	LB	75	286	242	414	75	286	242	414
WOOL,UNMANUFACTURED,EX FREE IN BOND	CLB	3,080	1,412	1,921	1,911	3,080	1,412	1,921	1,911
OTHER	---	---	---	1,684	2,005	---	---	1,684	2,005
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	---	---	---	176,578	219,945	---	---	176,578	219,945
COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED	RBA	7	6	853	405	7	6	853	405
COTTON, RAW	RBA	5	2	776	193	5	2	776	193
LINTERS	RBA	2	4	77	213	2	4	77	213
FRUITS AND PREPARATIONS	---	---	---	12,462	15,171	---	---	12,462	15,171
APPLES, FRESH	LB	8,381	3,652	1,219	584	8,381	3,652	1,219	584
APPLE AND PEAR JUICES	GAL	933	1,494	430	1,018	933	1,494	430	1,018
BLUEBERRIES	LB	138	96	44	39	138	96	44	39
STRAWBERRIES	LB	7,464	13,822	1,216	3,011	7,464	13,822	1,216	3,011
OTHER BERRIES	LB	2,753	2,114	670	655	2,753	2,114	670	655
CHERRIES	LB	888	788	289	359	888	788	289	359
DATES	LB	250	696	26	78	250	696	26	78
FIGS	LB	689	38	59	9	689	38	59	9
GRAPES	LB	3,190	3,219	334	483	3,190	3,219	334	483
MELONS	LB	729	10,924	23	299	729	10,924	23	299
ORANGES, MANDARIN, CANNED	LB	6,142	8,792	1,286	2,028	6,142	8,792	1,286	2,028
ORANGES, FRESH	LB	4,710	5,116	260	379	4,710	5,116	260	379
ORANGE JUICE, CONCENTRATED	GAL	1,386	649	540	262	1,386	649	540	262
PEARS, FRESH	LB	1,846	96	313	18	1,846	96	313	18
PEARS, PREP OR PRES	LB	1,087	204	131	37	1,087	204	131	37
PINEAPPLES, CND, PREP OR PRES	LB	20,963	20,210	2,534	2,621	20,963	20,210	2,534	2,621
PINEAPPLE JUICE	GAL	1,676	1,165	389	295	1,676	1,165	389	295
JELLIES AND JAMS	LB	836	618	275	244	836	618	275	244
OTHER	---	---	---	2,424	2,752	---	---	2,424	2,752

CONTINUED—

TABLE 28.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE BY COMMODITY--CONTINUED

COMMODITY	UNIT	JULY-JULY QUANTITY 1972 THOU.	JULY-JULY QUANTITY 1973 1/ THOU.	JULY-JULY VALUE 1972 1,000 DOL.	JULY-JULY VALUE 1973 1/ 1,000 DOL.	JULY QUANTITY 1972 THOU.	JULY QUANTITY 1973 1/ THOU.	JULY VALUE 1972 1,000 DOL.	JULY VALUE 1973 1/ 1,000 DOL.
NUTS AND PREPARATIONS	---	---	---	9,628	14,393	---	---	9,628	14,393
ALMONDS	LB	0	1	1	4	0	1	1	4
BRAZIL NUTS	LB	7,384	6,557	1,670	1,920	7,384	6,557	1,670	1,920
CASHEW NUTS	LB	8,680	11,412	5,338	8,001	8,680	11,412	5,338	8,001
CHESTNUTS	LB	51	33	40	8	51	33	40	8
COCONUT MEAT, FR, PREP, OR PRES	LB	8,075	5,923	878	1,003	8,075	5,923	878	1,003
FILBERTS	LB	301	784	185	488	301	784	185	488
PISTACHE NUTS	LB	1,616	3,177	1,325	2,731	1,616	3,177	1,325	2,731
WALNUTS	LB	61	70	33	81	61	70	33	81
OTHER	---	---	---	158	156	---	---	158	156
GRAINS AND PREPARATIONS	---	---	---	6,894	7,505	---	---	6,894	7,505
BARLEY	BU	1,182	453	1,507	924	1,182	453	1,507	924
BARLEY MALT	CWT	16	47	90	277	16	47	90	277
CORN	BU	183	45	302	120	183	45	302	120
OATS	BU	447	18	334	22	447	18	334	22
RICE	LB	72	2,955	15	272	72	2,955	15	272
RYE	BU	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
WHEAT	BU	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2
WHEAT FLOUR	CWT	4	10	16	77	4	10	16	77
WHEAT GLUTEN	LB	2,386	2,201	613	671	2,386	2,201	613	671
BISCUITS, CAKES, WAFERS, ETC	LB	6,946	7,125	2,771	2,917	6,946	7,125	2,771	2,917
BREAD CRUMBS	LB	1,421	2,056	208	346	1,421	2,056	208	346
BREAD, YEAST-LEAVENED	LB	520	257	114	73	520	257	114	73
MACARONI, SPAGHETTI, ETC	LB	2,704	3,609	548	771	2,704	3,609	548	771
OTHER	---	---	---	373	1,032	---	---	373	1,032
OILBEARING MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS	---	---	---	19,134	23,391	---	---	19,134	23,391
OIL CAKE AND MEAL	STN	1	0	48	84	1	0	48	84
OILSEEDS AND OILNUTS	---	---	---	2,283	4,142	---	---	2,283	4,142
COPRA	LB	19,040	23,498	1,035	2,928	19,040	23,498	1,035	2,928
SESAME SEED	LB	3,614	3,572	666	747	3,614	3,572	666	747
OTHER	---	---	---	581	467	---	---	581	467
VEGETABLE OILS AND WAXES	LB	160,904	110,469	16,803	19,165	160,904	110,469	16,803	19,165
CARNAUBA	LB	619	730	264	291	619	730	264	291
CASTOR OIL	LB	4,489	8,509	790	3,531	4,489	8,509	790	3,531
COCONUT OIL	LB	53,079	41,858	4,650	5,541	53,079	41,858	4,650	5,541
OLIVE OIL, EDIBLE	LB	7,107	5,634	2,891	3,094	7,107	5,634	2,891	3,094
PALM OIL	LB	84,607	36,744	6,486	4,104	84,607	36,744	6,486	4,104
PALM KERNEL OIL	LB	6,105	13,149	737	1,747	6,105	13,149	737	1,747
TUNG OIL	LB	450	1,208	60	179	450	1,208	60	179
OTHER	LB	4,448	2,637	924	678	4,448	2,637	924	678

CONTINUED--

TABLE 28.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE BY COMMODITY--CONTINUED

TABLE 28.--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE BY COMMODITY--CONTINUED

COMMODITY	UNIT	JULY-JULY QUANTITY 1972 THOU.	JULY-JULY QUANTITY 1973 1/ THOU.	JULY-JULY VALUE 1972 1,000 DOL.	JULY-JULY VALUE 1973 1/ 1,000 DOL.	JULY QUANTITY 1972 THOU.	JULY QUANTITY 1973 1/ THOU.	JULY VALUE 1972 1,000 DOL.	JULY VALUE 1973 1/ 1,000 DOL.
SUGAR AND RELATED PRODUCTS	---	---	---	75,186	85,034	---	---	75,186	85,034
SUGAR	STN	414	453	65,898	75,545	414	453	65,898	75,545
MOLASSES, INEDIBLE	GAL	36,303	21,661	5,182	4,873	36,303	21,661	5,182	4,873
MAPLE SUGAR AND SIRUP	LB	1,337	1,595	833	685	1,337	1,595	833	685
CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS	LB	7,493	7,544	2,339	3,066	7,493	7,544	2,339	3,066
HONEY	LB	3,582	503	833	171	3,582	503	833	171
OTHER	---	---	---	101	693	---	---	101	693
VEGETABLES AND PREPARATIONS	---	---	---	15,335	20,126	---	---	15,335	20,126
FRESH OR FROZEN:									
BEANS	LB	214	41	29	7	214	41	29	7
CARROTS	LB	0	6	0	1	0	6	0	1
CUCUMBERS	LB	30	530	4	35	30	530	4	35
CASHEWS	LB	1,267	1,736	156	206	1,267	1,736	156	206
EGGPLANT	LB	2	185	2	20	2	185	2	20
GARLIC	LB	2,419	3,174	551	685	2,419	3,174	551	685
ONIONS	LB	1,338	2,491	184	415	1,338	2,491	184	415
PEAS	LB	90	154	32	48	90	154	32	48
PEPPERS	LB	634	1,053	81	156	634	1,053	81	156
POTATOES, WHITE OR IRISH	CWT	5	2	15	10	5	2	15	10
SQUASH	LB	261	0	19	0	261	0	19	0
TOMATOES	LB	1,279	9,276	205	1,394	1,279	9,276	205	1,394
TURNIPS OR RUTABAGAS	CWT	4	6	20	53	4	6	20	53
OTHER	---	---	---	630	871	---	---	630	871
PREPARED OR PRESERVED:									
CASSAVA,FLOUR,STARCH,AND TAPIOCA	LB	2,251	11,249	110	537	2,251	11,249	110	537
HOPS	LB	81	1	66	1	81	1	66	1
MUSHROOMS, INCLUDING DRIED	LB	5,443	4,178	3,961	3,074	5,443	4,178	3,961	3,074
OLIVES, IN BRINE	GAL	1,074	1,504	3,391	4,981	1,074	1,504	3,391	4,981
ONIONS	LB	332	196	112	79	332	196	112	79
PEAS, EX DRIED	LB	470	369	111	78	470	369	111	78
PICKLED VEGETABLES	LB	5,378	4,690	563	524	5,378	4,690	563	524
TOMATOES	LB	4,935	4,517	557	494	4,935	4,517	557	494
TOMATO PASTE AND SAUCE	LB	6,391	9,587	884	1,486	6,391	9,587	884	1,486
OTHER	---	---	---	3,651	4,973	---	---	3,651	4,973
OTHER VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	---	---	---	37,087	53,919	---	---	37,087	53,919
BROOMCORN	STN	1	1	624	567	1	1	624	567
CUT FLOWERS	---	---	---	256	851	---	---	256	851
ESSENTIAL OR DISTILLED OILS	LB	123	196	352	785	123	196	352	785
FEEDS AND FODDERS,EX OIL CAKE&MEAL	---	---	---	2,567	4,155	---	---	2,567	4,155
FLAVORING EXTRACTS	---	---	---	548	392	---	---	548	392
JUTE AND JUTE BUTTS, UNMANUFACTURED	LTN	1	5	326	739	1	5	326	739
MALT LIQUORS	GAL	2,860	3,207	3,533	4,376	2,860	3,207	3,533	4,376
NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE STOCK	---	---	---	135	257	---	---	135	257
SEEDS, EXCEPT OILSEEDS	LB	3,372	1,538	1,096	1,120	3,372	1,538	1,096	1,120
SPICES	LB	911	1,121	339	387	911	1,121	339	387
TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED	LB	17,119	19,632	10,379	11,593	17,119	19,632	10,379	11,593
WINES	GAL	3,618	5,006	15,581	26,637	3,618	5,006	15,581	26,637
OTHER	---	---	---	1,349	2,060	---	---	1,349	2,060

CONTINUED--

TABLE 28 .--U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: QUANTITY AND VALUE BY COMMODITY--CONTINUED

COMMODITY	UNIT	JULY-JULY QUANTITY 1972 THOU.	JULY-JULY QUANTITY 1973 1/ THOU.	JULY-JULY VALUE 1972 1,000 DOL.	JULY-JULY VALUE 1973 1/ 1,000 DOL.	JULY QUANTITY 1972 THOU.	JULY QUANTITY 1973 1/ THOU.	JULY VALUE 1972 1,000 DOL.	JULY VALUE 1973 1/ 1,000 DOL.
COMPLEMENTARY	---	---	---	151,225	206,115	---	---	151,225	206,115
BANANAS	LB	341,661	293,591	15,479	13,085	341,661	293,591	15,479	13,085
PLANTAINS	LB	8,393	9,420	384	369	8,393	9,420	384	369
COFFEE, GREEN	LB	189,698	208,037	79,238	116,968	189,698	208,037	79,238	116,968
COFFEE EXTRACTS,ESSENCES,CONCENTRATES	LB	4,411	4,310	6,073	7,322	4,411	4,310	6,073	7,322
COCOA BEANS	LB	39,177	35,342	9,854	14,365	39,177	35,342	9,854	14,365
COCOA BUTTER	LB	2,536	1,354	1,353	1,387	2,536	1,354	1,353	1,387
COCOA AND CHOCOLATE PREPARATIONS	LB	18,015	14,004	4,004	3,656	18,015	14,004	4,004	3,656
DRUGS, HERBS, ROOTS, ETC	LB	4,340	9,085	2,158	2,685	4,340	9,085	2,158	2,685
ESSENTIAL OR DISTILLED OILS	LB	916	1,159	2,638	4,597	916	1,159	2,638	4,597
FIBERS, UNMANUFACTURED	LTN	5	5	961	1,222	5	5	961	1,222
RUBBER, CRUDE, NATURAL:									
RUBBER, DRY FORM	LB	78,312	82,036	10,811	20,297	78,312	82,036	10,811	20,297
RUBBER, LATEX	LB	8,311	9,169	1,348	1,868	8,311	9,169	1,348	1,868
SILK, RAW	LB	38	19	315	227	38	19	315	227
SPICES:									
PEPPER, UNGROUND, BLACK	LB	3,085	1,410	1,209	625	3,085	1,410	1,209	625
VANILLA BEANS	LB	83	95	176	525	83	95	176	525
OTHER	LB	4,680	4,098	1,644	2,178	4,680	4,098	1,644	2,178
TEA	LB	10,835	13,660	4,383	5,046	10,835	13,660	4,383	5,046
WOOL, UNMANUFACTURED, FREE IN BOND	CLB	9,697	5,667	4,956	5,601	9,697	5,667	4,956	5,601
OTHER	---	---	---	4,242	4,094	---	---	4,242	4,094

1/ PRELIMINARY

Table 29.--U.S. agricultural exports and imports: Value by country, July 1972 and 1973

Country	Exports		Imports	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
	-- 1,000 dollars --			
World 1/	680,830	1,218,089	471,556	634,565
Major Trade Blocs:				
CACM	3,624	10,349	27,585	38,722
LAFTA	51,213	66,925	130,988	126,590
EC	141,095	282,969	33,916	69,714
EASTERN EUROPE	28,972	95,367	9,327	7,875
Greenland	0	0	0	0
Canada 2/	66,199	72,672	26,913	39,214
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands	1	0	0	0
Mexico	17,540	31,944	35,768	38,331
Central America	5,872	12,265	31,054	41,638
Guatemala	822	1,746	7,543	11,432
Belize	183	147	828	935
El Salvador	899	4,026	2,467	8,750
Honduras	780	996	6,700	5,808
Nicaragua	363	2,041	3,240	4,699
Costa Rica	761	1,540	7,635	8,034
Panama	2,064	1,769	2,641	1,980
Canal Zone	0	0	0	0
Caribbean	12,960	24,657	15,010	23,437
Bermuda	746	872	0	0
Bahamas	2,134	2,851	0	20
Cuba	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	3,720	6,242	526	335
Haiti	888	2,366	2,018	1,522
Dominican Republic	1,546	6,497	12,363	20,634
Leeward-Windward Islands	482	729	8	8
Barbados	217	1,145	24	659
Trinidad-Tobago	1,792	2,165	61	210
Netherlands Antilles	1,228	1,541	10	0
French West Indies	207	249	0	49
South America	34,904	37,117	95,233	88,277
Colombia	2,354	7,339	10,425	24,723
Venezuela	12,872	11,307	1,954	1,998
Guyana	636	1,232	0	0
Surinam	583	894	12	0
French Guiana	11	11	0	18
Ecuador	1,193	1,180	4,950	7,181
Peru	7,040	4,309	2,511	4,291
Bolivia	85	731	188	630
Chile	4,286	1,498	268	222
Brazil	3,672	8,299	64,910	38,088
Paraguay	234	32	724	2,123
Uruguay	1,639	56	84	48
Argentina	299	229	9,207	8,955
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0
Europe	256,456	478,146	90,806	144,731
Iceland	77	66	37	46

Country	Exports		Imports	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
			-- 1,000 dollars --	
Europe--Continued				
Sweden	2,252	3,207	1,771	1,247
Norway	1,886	6,678	735	1,383
Finland	757	852	752	1,219
Denmark	3,690	8,048	15,121	18,151
United Kingdom	24,684	44,212	5,608	6,844
Ireland	1,217	1,387	1,826	6,853
Netherlands	44,393	105,261	6,461	17,569
Belgium-Luxembourg	10,104	9,379	1,501	5,341
France	16,845	24,689	12,475	27,943
West Germany	43,967	69,894	6,626	9,733
East Germany	276	565	1	34
Austria	727	1,907	844	1,458
Czechoslovakia	4,197	5,146	65	179
Hungary	505	197	417	559
Switzerland	6,636	7,403	1,885	2,189
Estonia	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	29
Lithuania	0	0	0	0
Poland	3,809	9,242	8,284	5,983
USSR	13,379	78,691	50	120
Azores	2	4	0	0
Spain	25,342	13,720	7,840	11,813
Portugal	5,691	4,940	2,647	4,051
Gibraltar	1	3	0	2
Malta-Gozo	42	182	0	0
Italy	25,785	73,747	6,852	9,128
Yugoslavia	10,328	327	1,746	2,810
Albania	0	0	60	10
Greece	1,953	6,474	2,103	2,112
Romania	6,795	1,525	380	739
Bulgaria	11	0	71	223
Turkey	600	152	4,591	6,851
Cyprus	505	248	57	112
Asia	253,502	452,115	69,559	115,613
Syrian Arab Republic	1	8	113	383
Lebanon	1,302	2,792	596	812
Iraq	37	3,262	260	325
Iran	1,648	7,727	3,769	4,934
Israel	12,590	17,202	571	491
Jordan	2,696	640	0	0
Gaza Strip	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	492	278	0	0
Saudi Arabia	2,177	3,459	0	0
Arabia Peninsula States, n.e.c.	0	0	0	0
Qatar 3/	9	61	0	0
United Arab Emirates 3/	58	249	43	0
Yemen Arab Republic 3/	25	5	0	0
Oman 3/	0	3	0	0
Yemen (Aden)	49	38	41	0
Bahrain	79	384	0	0
Afghanistan	84	174	483	317
India	7,989	19,830	8,525	6,851

Continued--

Table 29.--U.S. agricultural exports and imports: Value by country, July 1972 and 1973--Continued

Country	Exports		Imports	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
	-- 1,000 dollars --			
Asia--Continued				
Pakistan	10,791	9,440	104	222
Nepal	21	5	12	0
Bangladesh 4/	2,217	3,347	261	292
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	91	2,523	1,384	1,405
Burma	2	10	0	0
Thailand	8,944	10,548	1,586	3,028
North Vietnam	0	0	0	0
South Vietnam	10,220	9,063	37	22
Laos	411	278	0	0
Cambodia (Khmer Republic)	485	596	0	20
Malaysia	645	1,907	10,430	12,495
Singapore	1,790	9,489	2,554	1,248
Indonesia	12,677	14,463	8,793	13,817
Philippines	7,350	12,301	18,139	55,781
Macao	7	11	0	0
Southern-Southeastern Asia, n.e.c.	5	13	95	0
Peoples Republic of China	0	60,203	1,350	1,725
Outer Mongolia	0	0	87	17
North Korea	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	38,581	42,060	1,024	988
Hong Kong	4,878	14,749	482	674
Republic of China	17,936	27,321	5,125	4,472
Japan	107,215	177,676	3,695	5,294
Nansei Islands, n.e.c. 5/	0	---	0	---
Australia and Oceania	5,754	5,397	64,743	84,840
Australia	3,910	3,687	38,624	44,434
Papua New Guinea	7	6	42	2,421
New Zealand and Western Samoa	0	---	0	---
New Zealand 3/	1,011	957	25,968	37,926
Western Samoa 3/	2	16	0	0
British Pacific Islands	0	3	0	0
French Pacific Islands	223	289	9	0
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands	559	406	6	0
Pacific Islands, n.e.c.	42	33	94	59
Africa	27,644	42,826	42,470	58,485
Morocco	4,513	5,584	536	131
Algeria	3,483	882	60	68
Tunisia	4,739	568	136	7
Libya	307	409	0	0
Egypt	3,448	12,412	180	206
Sudan	57	1,121	163	120
Canary Islands	304	1,224	0	0
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.	0	0	0	0

Country	Exports		Imports	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
	-- 1,000 dollars --			
Africa--Continued				
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	0	22
Federal Republic of Cameroon	386	216	2,718	2,861
Senegal	178	4,020	9	0
Mali	1	288	0	0
Guinea	174	1,795	0	283
Sierra Leone	13	689	184	25
Ivory Coast	390	701	3,169	3,352
Chana	1,138	282	5,440	3,742
The Cambia	0	87	0	0
Niger	42	390	0	0
Togo	111	109	0	0
Nigeria	2,549	4,335	355	5,439
Central African Republic	0	2	0	0
Cabon	9	12	0	0
Chad	1	2	0	2
British West Africa	0	0	0	0
Madeira Islands	0	0	5	9
Upper Volta	0	257	0	0
Dahomey	343	194	0	0
Angola	325	40	4,517	5,847
Congo (Brazzaville)	28	29	0	0
Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.	13	30	0	0
Liberia	421	1,823	1,289	3,743
Zaire (Congo-Kinshasa)	345	277	734	1,395
Burundi	0	74	729	589
Rwanda	85	15	145	248
Somali Republic	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	57	39	7,713	11,616
Afars-Issas	93	2	0	0
Uganda	45	0	6,202	3,937
Kenya	114	382	1,202	1,179
Seychelles-Dependencies	10	0	64	123
Tanzania	72	40	1,400	4,080
Mauritius-Dependencies	231	170	2	0
Mozambique	31	56	2,491	3,883
Malagasy Republic	145	263	1,751	3,968
French Indian Ocean Areas	0	0	57	157
Republic of South Africa	3,335	3,854	853	919
Botswana	0	150	0	1
Zambia	5	3	3	0
Swaziland	14	0	3	4
Rhodesia	0	0	0	0
Malawi	89	0	360	529
Lesotho	0	0	0	0
Unidentified 6/	---	60,950	---	0

1/ May not add due to rounding.
2/ Excludes transshipments of grains and oilseeds beginning Jan. 1, 1973.
3/ Separately classified Jan. 1, 1972.
4/ Separately classified May 1, 1972.
5/ Separately classified prior to June 1, 1972.
6/ Transshipments through Canada where final destination was not known at the time of export.

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces and diplomatic missions abroad for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than $251 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development); and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at the time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued at $251-$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued at $251-$1,999 are sampled.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. Data on shipments valued at less than $251 are estimated on the basis of a 1-percent sample and are not compiled by commodity. They are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. When the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

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